"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,615—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1899.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON
HOTEL
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M.
* CLYDE	4098	C. Denny	13th May.
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4098	C. Denny	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7258	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6237	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	I. Wilmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4098	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	I. M. Wilmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brulich	4,130	1st June 1899.

1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck.

TRIESTE OR VENICE.... Rs. 600 Rs. 325 Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS			
BAQUEHERM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Belleo	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Esmonn House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May. 10, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Plantin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the steamer in the stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
CALEDONIEN	4,332	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Capt. S. Yoshizawa, 3,376 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on or about the 18th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th May, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets issued from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and stored.

FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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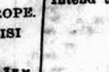
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 16th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 18th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 13th May.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

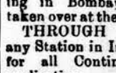
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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Calcutta.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

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ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

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Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES'

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Sand River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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IF SO RIDE
HUMBER CYCLES

Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES.

They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
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H R H Prince Charles
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H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
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ESTABLISHED 1874.

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THE FUNDS

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and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums, Immediate Settlement of Claims, Liberal Surrender Values and Unquestionable Security.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new old and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be passed in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel guard cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuls Spectacles, from Rs. 8 per pair.

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THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, 1887.

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Original Price of Artist's Proofs	36 Guineas.	Only a few left.
Proof before Letters	15 "	
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Now, for the first time, offered in INDIA for Rs. 25 cash. Including a Key.

Size of Picture 50 by 40. Orders taken for Framing.

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THIS is the House to visit during the Hot Weather,

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ICES AND REFRESHMENTS.

PUNKAHS OVER EVERY TABLE.

OUR ICES AND REFRESHMENTS
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WINES AND SPIRITS
OF THE BEST QUALITY ONLY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's,
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"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

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3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.		Per lb.	Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE		2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE		1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	14
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE

From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

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THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

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Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250

11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Rs. Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58in. 275

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SOLE AGENTS.

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OUR "FERINTOSH" blend is not only the "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," but is ABSOLUTELY PURE, Rich and Mellow, and of Agreeable Flavour and Aroma. As an adjunct to meals it is highly recommended by the Medical Faculty for its wholesome and dietetic qualities.

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Per Bottle, Rs. 2-12; Per Dozen, Rs. 32-0; Per Gallon, Rs. 14-4.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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(Established 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.

(Established 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,

(Established 1850).

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BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

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SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in a of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

PRODUCE IMPORTERS, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
Offer their services as Agents for the Sale of all kinds of EASTERN PRODUCE.
Consignments entrusted to them will be handled with every care, placed upon the Market at the earliest favourable time, and proceeds remitted immediately.
For many years they have sold Eastern and other Produce. References exchanged.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.
THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs. and upwards, from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN.
A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.
SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRÜCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor

MEN BEWARE
Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your disease properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight, Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease, You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady. THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have been cured by this means of pain and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, M.D.C., Copford Lodge, Chelmsford Place, Brighton, Sussex, England, and I will send you particulars free of charge.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.
LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHEE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary: the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Invalids and Newcomers to Indian should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. De Roos, containing 192 pages, information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1899:
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TAB

NOTICES.

P. & O.

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500 Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on applications.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS WEEKLY TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALLA AND LONAULI.

ON SATURDAY, the Eighth April, 1899, and subsequent SATURDAYS, until further Notice, Special Express Train will RUN WEEKLY from Victoria Terminus to Lonauli, RETURNING on the MONDAY following (unless otherwise notified) for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and for their Servants (in third class) only, to the Time Bills quoted below :—

DOWN TRAIN. On SATURDAYS.	H. M.	UP TRAIN. On MONDAYS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	D 15 25	Lonauli	D 7 15
Khandalla	A 17 24	Khandalla	A 7 24
Neral	D 17 39	Neral	D 7 27
Do.	D 16 41	Do.	A 8 52
Khandalla	A 17 19	Do.	D 8 55
Do.	D 18 19	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	A 10 10
Lonauli	A 18 31		

Ordinary Fares will be charged for these Express Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager,

Bombay, the 3rd of April, 1899.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for the two years of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Twine, Candles, Kerosene and Cocoanut Oil for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the undersigned on MONDAY the 15th May, 1899, at Noon, as follows :—

1. Each tender will be accompanied by a Cash deposit of Rs. 500.

2. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application to the storekeeper of this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

E. R. JARDINE,
Offg. Presy. Postmaster.

Bombay, G. P. O., 18th April, 1899.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General of Bombay and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

MAYACHUND JIVRAJ, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
JOHN MURRAY DAVIES, late Lieutenant in H. M.'s 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, Deceased.
JAMES PICKARD CORNFORTH, late of Bombay European Inhabitant.
VITHALDAS GOKALDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
RAMHANUNDAN CHITAGANUNDAN, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
ISAAC DALY, late a clerk in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust.
HERBERT OTTO WILDMAN GOODWYN BROOKE of the Indian Civil Service, late Assistant Collector Nasik.
JANE MARSHALL, wife of John Marshall, late Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
PAROOBAI, (widow of Gopal Tookaram Katay) late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Administrator-General. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognized.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 20th April 1899.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S World-famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of all Chemists, &c., at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, diarrhœa, irritation of the bowels, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found most thoroughly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF

HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,

No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BANKS AND BROKERS LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,297½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	15 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Comma. total	10,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	106
Bank of India.	15,000				
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	8 pr. ct.	282
Charter Bank...	40,000	520	520	10 pr. ct.	2394
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	41-10-0	467 14
National Bank of India	48,000	625	512½	8 pr. ct.	3

PRESS COMPANIES.

AKbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly. 75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert Mazagaon	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellasis	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 p. c.	140
Bhownuggur City Press & Manufg. Co., Ltd.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brcels Cawnpore Press Co., Ltd.	1,000	125	125	Nil	10
Broach City Press Co., Ltd.	500	200	200	18	210
Calcutta	600	300	300	dvRs12½	220
Colaba	350	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25-4-80	200
Hemraj Press	800	500	500	dvdRs60	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	370
Himmat Press Co., Ltd.	700	100	100	Rs15	100
Khanguam	240	450	450	Rs 60	510
Mahim Press Co., Ltd.	300	200	all	15 pr c	222
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ltd.	500	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 5	674
Meyhall	1,000	400	400	dvd Rs35	3076
Muzumar M	500	250	all	25	215
New Bezar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	600
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	1324
Prince of Wales	150	500	0	20	350
Sanpashy (Belapur)	500	500	7	30	340x1
Sassoon	500	500	500	30	565
Sind and Punjab	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	385
Spring Woollen Mills	250	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ltd.	57	200	all	12	210
Volkart	-	000		Rs75	1100

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	170
Back Bay Baths	5,000	50	50	2	25
Badhan Co.	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,000	400	375	5,900
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93¾	1,000
Bombay Ice Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	dvc 4	77
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	805
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	5 ct	570
Bombay Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	207
Delhi and Clevens Indis Flour Mills	500	2	200	dvdRs10	209
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,·0	250	250	9 p 16	430
Simplex United Life Co., Ltd.	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee & Zamindari Ship Assn ...	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kamp & Co. ...	4,000	300	175	31	365
Kurrachee Co., Ltd.	500	600	300	30	18
Maroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	107	dvd Rs15	152
Nagpur Co.	5,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	139
Phillips & Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	58
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	dvd Rs23	500
Sconce Co.	5,000	100	100	5	5
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,067½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	225
Telephone Co.	9,500	551	100	Rs. 14	27xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	40
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	331
Anglo-India	1,340	...	0	Nil	32
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bombay Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ld. (Bel. lasy)	871	80	al	9 per ct.	1,190
Bora Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay Uni- ed	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 8	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ltd.	500	1,000	1,000	...	80
Reliance Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	621
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,960xd
China Mills Co., Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 3	575
City of Bombay Mills,	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	750xd
Colmbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	7	0
Colaba Land & Spg. Co.	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	440
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	715
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 6	810
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	515
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs. 2	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress Mills	2,100	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	...	...
Hing Wagh Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	470
Hydershoy	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,276
Indian Cotton	500	500	500	Nil	310
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	730
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	...	220
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	165
Jeevan Bulloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills	...	1,000	1,000	20	1,000
Jubilee Spg. and Manufg. Co.	847	1,000	1,000	20	805
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	805
Khanguam Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	60xd
Khatao Makanji	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	550
Khunjee	2,000	1,000	100	dvd Rs. 5	200
Kesowji	2,000	1,000	1,000	30	575
Lord Reay Mills	445	1,000	1,000	...	...
Laksmidas Spinning Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	885
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	2,350
Mahalaxmi	000	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guljurgal)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,220
Mohanlal Parekh & Mfg Co. Ld.	300	100	115	dvd Rs. 10	90
Mazagon	5,00	250	...	dvd Rs. 8	...
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 80	1,750
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,00	250	250	dvl Rs. 1	...
Mahura Mills	7,77	100	100	Nil	pa 57
National	500	1,00	1,0 0	Nil	...
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s 2	275
Oriental	6,752	625	1 25	dvd Nil	145
Premier Mills, Co. (Ld.)	763	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	900
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	700
Rincon Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	900
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Somasundram	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 2	650
Shamsher	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 7 5	1,850
Soondercbay	760	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv s 12	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	250
Standard Mills	1,800	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 22½	645xd
Sassoon Mills Alliance	5,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs. 2)	310xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	350
Vaishnav Lukhmidas Khimchand Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs. 60	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	430
Wadhwan City Glaning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	80	all	dvd R.	...
Wadia Mills	1,050	000	1,000	215	...

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced	101-7-0
Three per cent 1863	85-8-0
Municipal per cent, Debenture Loans	113
New French Loan 5 per cent, 1879	...
City of Paris Loan	...
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	101 3-4

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovreigns	Rs. 15-0-0
Carolus	" —
Mexican Dollars	" —
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	" —
Bar Silver	" 71-14 rdy. 71-15 fd.
Gold Leaf	" 21-12
Bar Gold, English (touch)	" 24-0-6
Bar Australian	" 24-3
Bar Bombay	" 24-5
Bar Pekin	" 29

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4d.
Do. do.	4 Months sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. do.	1 Do. do.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 3-16 1.
Do. Documents	2 Do. do.	1s. 4 3-16 1.
Do. do	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Credit	4 Do. do.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Paris do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 4 1-4d.
France do.	7 Do. do.	1 29 3-4
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1 29 3-4
Calcutta	At sight	Rs. 100
Do.	30 days' do.	100
Madras	At sight	Rs. —
Do.	30 days' do.	—
Ceylon	At sight	115
Do.	30 days' do.	—

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. Hith water, 0-55m., 1-49s. Low water, 6-41m., 7-48s.
P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, with English mails of 28th April, due to arrive, 8 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
Concert, Gymkhana.
Reception to Lieutenant Warneford, Mahadev Baug, 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 1-33m., 2-25s. Low water, 7-15m., 8-27s.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Gymeric and Brahmanfontered, and the steamers Byculla, Clyde and Khalif left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Caithness entered, and the steamers Imaum, Londesborough and City of Edinborough left the dock yesterday.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members are requested to note that there will no more Sunday rides, owing to the hot season.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Dares Salem, Ibo, Zanzibar, Chinde, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Transvaal, Natal, and Cape Colony, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Monday next.

A NEW BARN-DOOR DANCE.—Messrs. Rose and Co. have just published a new barn-door dance, entitled "The Third Cuckoo." The composer is Mr. A. C. Hickley, an officer of that regiment, which certainly need not object to be associated with so excellent a piece of music. It is thoroughly harmonious and as sprightly a dance as we have heard. It merits a large sale.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Parel, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Luximon Dhonaloo, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was a mill-hand, but had been since some time past out of employ. He was addicted to drink. On Thursday afternoon, while under the influence of liquor, he jumped into a tank at Parel, and was drowned before any assistance could reach him. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

WASHED ASHORE.—On Thursday evening, the dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, was found lying amongst the rocks, below high water, mark, on the western foreshore of Worlee Koliwada. The body, which was much decomposed, appeared to be of a Koli, aged about twenty-five years. There were no external marks of violence on the body. Information was circulated, but no one came forward to identify it. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Worlee, on the body. The Jury returned an open verdict.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A general meeting of the above club was held in the Apollo Bunder Rooms, on Thursday evening, when the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing season :—President, Mr. W. W. Wilson ; Vice-President, Dr. Pollen ; Messrs. D. J. Harvie ; T. De G. Derry ; S. H. Stevenson ; W. B. Green ; Sorabji Cowasjee, C. G. Nicoli ; Hony. Secretary, Mr. Angus Brown ; Captain Mr. W. J. Smarden ; Vice-Captain, Mr. W. Scrafton ; and Committee : Messrs. Sharp, Downing, Lauder, Walton, Thomas, and Latta.

ROBBED BY HIS SERVANT.—Mr. E. Mayall, a mill manager, residing at Sleater Road, Tardeo, has reported to the police that his Soortee bamal, whom he had employed since fifteen days ago, absconded on Thursday evening, taking with him three currency notes for Rs. 100 each, a gold diamond ring, worth Rs. 180, a lady's gold hunter watch, with a gold chain, a scarf pin set with a small diamond, a pair of gold links, a gold horse shoe scarf pin, silver chains, silver buttons, gold sleeve links, an album and three pieces of silk chiffon, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 723. The police are searching for the man. The property was abstracted from the locked cupboard and drawers, duplicate keys apparently being used.

THE DAILY COMPANION.—Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanji Mehta, an assistant teacher in the Proprietary High School, has just published a second edition of this book, which he also calls "The Boys' Book," or a pleasure in leisure. It is divided into two parts, being an easy instructor from English to Gujerati, translated into Gujerati, containing upwards of ,000 picked English idioms, phrases, etc., together with over 2,000 proverbs, with hints and forms of letter writing in both the languages. The book was submitted to several of our local learned gentlemen for their opinion, and they have freely expressed their opinions of its merits. It is dedicated to Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart., in grateful recognition of the Parsee community at large of his noble and liberal educational advancement, especially in the community which acknowledges him as its distinguished head. The work is intended for those who have already learned the rudiments of the English Grammar, and who are desirous of acquiring a further acquaintance with idiomatic vernacular. The author from his long experience as a teacher is convinced that a careful study of the book will give the students that mastery of language and felicity of diction which are the characteristics of an educated man.

DROWNING FATALITY TO A PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at Frere Road, regarding the death of Rustomji Nusserwanji Gazdur, a Parsee, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was a clerk employed in the Stores Department, G. I. P. Railway at Parel. He and his brother, Burjorji, resided at 14th Lane, Khetwady, but they used to take their meals at their father's house at Frere Road. On Wednesday evening the deceased and his brother went to their father's place and took their meals. Deceased then appeared to be cheerful, and left alone for his house at about 8-30 p.m. The following morning Burjorji went to his father, and informed him that deceased had not gone home to sleep during the previous night, that he had made inquiries at his office and ascertained that deceased had not attended it. Burjorji then went to the Bazaar Gate police chowkey and reported the matter to the police. In the meantime Burjorji continued to search for his brother and proceeded to the Ballard Pier, where the deceased generally used to go after dinner to say his evening prayers at the Ballard Pier. Burjorji noticed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in the sea off the pier-head. The police were informed and the body was conveyed home. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in the same clothes in which he had left his father's house on the previous day. It was stated that deceased lost his mother about two months ago, and since then he appeared to be depressed in spirits. He was not in any troubles, and never threatened to commit suicide. Deceased used to say his prayers down at the pier, but Ballard Pier, and it was presumed that his foot might have slipped, and he fell into the sea. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THEFT OF MESSRS. DICKINSON AND CO.'S TYPE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, further enquiry was held in the case in which Joosuff Soomar, a hawker, is charged with theft of bundles of type, belonging to Messrs. Dickinson and Co., and Sharafali Gulam Hussin, a Borah, with dishonestly concealing some of the stolen property. In addition to these two, a third accused, Ebrahimjee Gulam Ali, was charged with being in possession of stolen property. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Mr. Warden appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. Khotare for accused No. 2, and Mr. Hugh Sealy for No. 3. Superintendent Holdway conducted the case for the prosecution.

Hari Witoo, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Dickinson and Co., said he knew No. 1, who is a hawker, and used to sit near the complainants' godown in Elphinstone Circle. One day he asked witness if there were any types in the office ; and witness replied in the affirmative. On a Saturday, at 5 p.m., No. 1 brought two keys and opened the door of the godown, and took away some packets of type. On the following Monday, he again opened the godown with a duplicate key and took away more packets of type. On the following Saturday, he opened the godown a third time, and took out ten more packets of type. On the three occasions, No. 1 paid witness Re. 10, Re. 1, and Re. 5, respectively, at the Municipal Gardens, at Boree Bunder.

Sorabjee H. Chesson, police jemadar, said that, on Saturday last, he went to the Uniform Printing Press with accused No. 2, and got nine more packets of type, which had been stolen from the complainants' godown in Elphinstone Circle.

Inspector Saunderson said he went with other policemen on Saturday last to a room in Sirdar's Buildings, Tamarind Lane, and found therein 36 packets of type on a small tin box. He compared some of the packets with a list furnished by Mr. Rayner, and found that some of the labels on the packets corresponded with some of those mentioned in the list. Witness sent for Nos. 1 and 2 and placed them under arrest. The packets were locked up in the room by No. 2. On Thursday last, accused No. 3 surrendered himself at the Bazaar Gate police station.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the statements of the accused were taken down, and further enquiry was adjourned until the 16th instant.

THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I RAILWAY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate, regarding the circumstances under which three persons, viz., Babaji Baji, aged forty years, Doorgabai, a girl, aged ten years, and her brother, Arjoon Balla, aged eight years, met their deaths while travelling between Marine Lines and Churney Road stations, on the morning of the 10th ultimo. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for J. Dolbee, the driver of the engine which collided with the up local train. Mr. Clubby, the Superintendent, and Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the Railway Police, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Railway Company. Mr. De Sa, Traffic Inspector, was also present.

The Coroner informed the jury that Mr. Byrne wrote him a letter about half-an-hour previous, stating that he had been laid up with fever, and under medical advice he could not attend the inquiry, and requesting the Coroner, under the circumstances, to adjourn it till Monday afternoon. The Coroner accordingly adjourned the inquiry.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly, agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery ; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Clyde," Captain C. T. Denny, will sail to-day, for Aden, with the English Mails, and the following passengers :—

Baggratt Mr and Mrs and child
Bentinck Lord Charles
Bentinck Lady
Hogle Lieut J S
Beadon Capt G C,
Baker Maj D
Bray Surgt and Mrs
Banerjee Mr Y
Creswell Mr and Mrs
Carter Mr J
Chevallier Mr and Mrs C and infant
D'Souza Mr E A
Edwards Mr and Mrs J W
Ewart Capt H
Fendall Mr J L
Furness Mr T B
Gruyther Mr L do
Gordon Mr
Garratt Mr W
Harcastle Mr
Hemingway Mr P H
Hamilton Mrs Jas
Hajrat Major A B
Holmes Mr W C
Holt Mr C
Hogan Lieut A G M
Jackson Maj J B
Janp Mr
Kettlewell Major E A
Lettwich Mr C
Littlewood Mr W W
Lush Lieut A O
Mears Mr Chas E D
Mears Miss
Meade Hon A V
Molayns Lieut-Col
Majumdar Mr & Y
Peterson Mr C A
Pritzard Capt U B
Rob on Mr
Radloe Mr C A
Richardson Lieut L H
Robertson Mr D S
Stuart Mr J H
Shaw & Mrs H A
Shaik Kasof Hussen
Shaik Hassoon Nanoomia
Somerset Capt G W
Thornley Mrs and inft
Valetta Mr J
Waldya Mr H
Walsh Mr L Prendergast
Wilkins Mr A D
Woodraw Mr

The following passages have been engaged :—

For s.s. Egypt, to London, 20th May, 1899.

For London—Mr R S Brown ; Col G H W O'Sullivan ; Mrs O'Sullivan ; 5 Misses O'Sullivan ; Master O'Sullivan ; Mrs Collins and child ; Mrs Hogg ; Mr E W Hogg ; Mr F D Moore ; Mr Cecil Richardson ; Mrs Richardson ; Mr and Mrs F R Reddie ; Lt-Col G W Martin ; Mr W G Shepherd ; Mrs Shepherd ; Rev G R Kirwan, Mr D P Pledgdon ; Mrs Ward and child ; Mr and Mrs T M Cotgrave and child ; Mr Herbert Davies ; Mr A Brent ; Lt A S Capper ; Mr R G Pocock ; Col G A Hewson ; Mr M Cowasjee ; Mrs Cowasjee ; Col A A Barrett ; Mr J Thomson ; Mr and Mrs R B Plummer ; Mrs H B Young ; Mrs Alcock and two children ; Mrs J N D Ogilvie ; Mr John Ogilvie ; Rev and Mrs Davidson ; Mr and Mrs Francis ; Miss Anderson ; Rev J A Brown ; Mr H Pedler ; Mr F Lonsdale Allen ; Mr B Joyce ; Mr and Mrs J S Paul ; Mr W W Badcock ; Mr H F Jones ; Mr and Mrs L M Kaye ; Mr W B Wright ; Mr A J Tnornett ; Mr A Newmarch ; Mr Cornmell ; Mr Cornelius ; Mrs F Rose ; Mr R Laville ; Mr T C Edwards ; Lieut-Col R H Kelly ; Dr W M Muat ; Miss Jarvis ; Surg-General Sibbald ; Mr T H Boyle ; Mr Sprot ; Capt W Young, R M S ; Mr N R Chidgar ; Capt G W Lilly ; Col A Masters ; Mr J H Doake ; Miss Trafford ; Capt L J Andrews ; Mr C H Kershaw ; Capt G H Arbuthnot ; Mr and Mrs L O Clarke ; Mrs Mortimer and child ; Mrs J W Bacon and 2 children ; Mr E A Short ; Capt H W K Read ; Mrs H Wright ; Miss Hudson ; Capt R Gordon ; Mr A Ross ; Rev R Horne Stevenson ; Mrs Fowler and child ; Mr R Giles ; Mr G A John ; Miss Browning ; Mr P Hurll ; Mr and Mrs Edwards ; Mr W Lawrence ; Mr Mortimer Grieve ; Mr R Singh ; Mr S R Khan ; Mr James Mopt ; Mr Hewitt ;

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BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—
"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power, and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so sensitive as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
'NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.'
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be much out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflammation of the Eyes and irritative fever.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
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£4 OR Rs. 60
PER ANNUM SECURES PER ANNUM,
A COMPREHENSIVE ACCIDENT POLICY
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PAYABLE AT DEATH,
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Covering all ordinary risks, Cycling included.
ROAD, RAIL, OR RIVER.
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W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.
Agencies throughout India.

CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.
82, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1899.
MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.
DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.
We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.
Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd
CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., Ld.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Rolled of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
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THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
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CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.
THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG viz SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu, enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.
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TODARMAL.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

At the commencement of the past week shippers were inclined to take a gloomy view of the position of affairs occasioned by the strike of the signallers on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, (which began on Saturday last, and still continues), being filled with fear, as they were, lest they should find themselves unable to carry through their current contracts, on account of the apprehension they felt that the strike would greatly retard the arrivals of produce from the districts to Bombay. Their apprehension has, however, been much allayed, as the goods traffic is proceeding in spite of the disorganisation brought about by the strike, and, as is currently reported, it is anticipated by the railway authorities that all signs of the disorganisation will shortly disappear, and the volume of goods traffic reach its normal figure. As a matter of course Exporters have operated cautiously, and in Cotton, as in Wheat and Seeds, only a small business has been done. Exchange has been a very steady market, and rates are unchanged for Bank Paper, but 1-32d. lower for Private. Money is in good demand. Government Paper has been quiet but steady, quotations being 1-16 per cent. higher for 3 1-2 per cents. and 1-2 per cent. lower for Threes. Shippers have been very loath to buy freight or account of the feeling of measures prevailing as to their being able to meet their engagements owing to the railway signallers' strike. In the Import market there has been a good demand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ended on Saturday last, showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec. Rs.	1,93,406
" " " Branches	Dec. "	16,91,628
Other "	Inc. "	20,12,105
Government Securities	Dec. "	4,234
Other authorised "	Unchanged.	
Loans	Inc. "	18,41,984
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc. "	1,05,332
Balances with other Banks	Inc. "	30,339
Cash	Dec. "	18,25,609

Indicative of the good demand for money that prevails, there was a falling off in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bomby during last week to the extent of 18 1-4 lakhs, at 92 3-4 lakhs, compared with a decrease in the previous week of some 24 lakhs, at 111 lakhs. From public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals amounting to nearly 2 lakhs and at the Branches to about 17 lakhs; while to Private Deposits there was an addition of 20 lakhs. Loans were over 18 1-4 lakhs greater; and Bills Discounted and purchased 1 lakh. The Balances with other Banks were 1-4 lakh lower.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank as on 6th May, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,65,271
Do. do. at Branches	49,06,967
Other Deposits	3,16,32,391
Post Bills	4,206
Credits undrawn	19,55,015
Rs...	6,11,24,840
ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,04,63,384
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	79,82,949
Loans on do. do. do.	1,78,10,442
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,17,29,854
Dead Stock	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,339
Bullion	86,953
Balances with other Banks	92,75,173
Cash	6,11,24,840
Rs.....	

Meanwhile, the market is steady, with money in good demand. The Bank of Bombay rate is unchanged at 6 per cent. also the rate in the open market at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened last mail day with a steady feeling at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, only a little business having been reported done either way. Rates continued steady on Monday at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained thereat throughout the day with only a moderate business reported either way. The following day 1s. 4d. was still quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce and the demand for Bank Paper very limited. On Wednesday the market continued steady at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and for three months' sight Credits respectively. A moderate business was reported done, and rates remained at the opening level throughout the day. There was no change in rates yesterday to speak of, 1s. 4d. being quoted at opening for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce and the demand for Bank Paper was very limited. The market was quieter in tone to-day at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months sight Credits. Mercantile Bills were placed to some extent at 1s. 4 1-8; the enquiry for ready, Bank Wire and Demand was but small, although the rate temporarily receded to 153 21-32d. At the close rates were steadier, and Wire was again available at 1s. 4d. with no enquiry thereat, however; the market closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d. "
Francs	1/09 1-2 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened on Saturday last at 101 3-8 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-2 for 3 per Cents. On Monday the market was steady in tone at 101 5-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 101 7-16 for Account; Threes were 1-2 per cent. lower, at 94. The market was steady on Tuesday at an advance of 1-8 per cent., 101 7-16 having been named for Money, and 101 9 1-6 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes remained at 94 1-2. Rates were inclined to be weak on Wednesday at a decline of 1-16 per cent. 101 5-8 having been quoted for Money, and 101 1-2 for Accounts for 3 1-2 per Cent, with 94 1-2 for Threes. Quotations were steady yesterday at 101 7-16 for Money, for 2 1-2 per Cents, 101 1-2 for Account, and 94 1-2 for Threes. There has been a weak feeling in the market to-day with 103 3-8 quoted for Money, and 101 7-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents. Threes were 1-2 per cent. lower, at 94.

SHARES.—There has been a slight tendency in favour of buyers during this week. The market has been generally quiet, and prices, as compared with last Friday's, show an advance of Rs. 80, in Sun; of Rs. 10 in Connaught, and of Rs. 5, in Empress; and a decline of Rs. 60 in Presidency; Rs. 45, in Ripon; of Rs. 15 in China, of Rs. 10 each, in Imperial, Cotton, and Queen; of Rs. 5 in Berar Manufacturing; and of Rs. 2 1-2 in Southern Mahratta. In Presses, Mofussil, are Rs. 2 1-2 lower. In Miscellaneous, shares, Kemp & Co., and Port Canning, are Rs. 10, higher; and Badham Pile & Co. Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 15 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no change to speak of in "Grey Goods, buyers being reported to operate but meagerly. Prices, as also stocks, are the same as before. In Bleached goods, Nainsooks, Mulls, and Shirtings find ready buyers, mostly for low and medium makes. Dyed, Turkey-Red, Printed, and Locally-made goods show no change. The clearances of Imported goods from the Bazaar during the week have been about 3,300 packages; and of Local, some 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—There has been a weak tone prevalent, with but a moderate enquiry. Known makes are in fair request. The following are the official quotation:—

Twist	No. 8s	Mule, As. 3	to 3 1-2 per lb.
"	" 20s	" 3	" 3 5-8 "
"	" 10s	" 3 3-8	" 4 3-8 "
"	" 12s	" 3 1-2	" 4 1-2 "
"	" 16s	" 3 2-4	" 4 5-8 "
"	" 20s	" 4 1-8	" 5 "
"	" 30s	" 4 3-4	" 5 1-2 "
"	" 32s	" 6	" 6 1-2 "
"	" 40s	" 7	" 7 1-2 "

METALS.—Prices are unchanged, in a quiet market.

COALS.—A small lot of ready Japan was done at 11 Rs. per ton; and some ready "Cardiff" at Rs. 18. Importers ask Rs. 18 1-4 for forward "Cardiff," Rs. 17 1-4 for Davison's, and Rs. 15 1-2 for Deshagar "Bengal." The market closes steady; we quote alongside.

	Ready. Per ton.	Forward. Per ton.
	Rs.	Rs.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	Nil.
West Do.	17 1-4	17 1-4
ustralian	Nil	Nil
Powell's	18	18
Cardiff	18	18
Japan	Nil	Nil
Singareni	Nil	Nil
Deshgur Bengal	15 1-2	15 1-2
Muir's Navigation Bengal	14 1-2	14
Jardine's Navigation Bengal	14 1-2	14
Scoopers Bengal	Nil	Nil

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although prices have been steady generally, there has been a dull feeling in this market, and only a small business is reported doing. Both shippers and the mills have bought but sparingly. For forward delivery prices show a tendency to fall away.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. G. & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs 128—2	23-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 122—2	11-16d.
Do. Good	" 118—2	19-32d.
Bairam, Fine	" 131—2	27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 126—2	2 4-5
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 127—2	25-32d
Oomra, Fully Good	" 132—2	7-8d.
Dholleras, Fine	" 140—2	
Do. Fully Good	" 132—2	7-8d.
Do. Good	" 128—2	25-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 146—2	3-32d.
Westerns	" 130—2	13-16d.
Broach, Fine	" 154—2	7-32d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this Season, as compared with last year, are as follows:—

	1898-99. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	330,000	293,000
Barsee and Nuggur	94,000	76,500
Berar	501,000	369,000
Hingunghat	11,500	9,000
Dholleria	201,500	131,500
Broach	103,500	127,000
Bengals	247,000	178,000
Persian and Sind	6,000	13,000
Compta and Dharwar	18,000	17,000
Western	1,000	500
Total	1,501,000	120,9,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899 Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897 Bales.
For the week	57,558	68,019	48,175
From 1st Jan. to 11th May 1899	1,393,261	1,095,228	965,511
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	32,138	44,372	32,676
From 1st Jan. to 11th May 1899	350,061	249,232	346,567
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	300	1,027	3,024
From 1st Jan. to 11th May 1899	229,733	151,559	244,571

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets are steady in tone, with a fairy enquiry, and prices well maintain their current level.

The comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	210,760	807,808	19,525
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th May	1,991,142	3,633,411	445,184
Linseed for the week	64,030	87,833	20,320
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th May	1,342,765	1,378,256	162,056
Rapeseed for the week	98,257	90,335	75,724
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th May	902,223	815,248	444,919
Gingellyseed for the week	10,937	16,051	5,514
Do. from 1st Jan. to 11th May	931,256	1,042,936	352,575

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	73,990	312,171	.....
Do. from 1st January to 11th May	11,02,541	13,80,715	811
Linseed for the week	185,065	72,875	2,001
Do. from 1st January to 11th May	11,39,947	10,04,037	167,395
Rapeseed for the week	167,484	166,374	33,903
Do. from 1st January to 11th May	707,738	738,433	242,595
Gingellyseed for the week	54,747	73,685	2,031
Do. from 1st January to 11th May	12,46,117	101,237	363,827

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2⅞ per cent. Consols 110 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 102 1-2.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 115¼.
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 97 1-4
Bar Silver 28 3-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £30,400,000; unchanged; Public Deposit £11,400,000; unchanged; Other Deposit £37,300,000; Decrease £900,000; Other Securities £34,300,000; Decrease £700,000; Notes and Golds £19,530,000; Increase £1,000,000. The Banks Reserve is 39 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

MAY 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, to Trieste arrived this morning.

ADEN, MAY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marea Teresa, from Trieste to Calcutta, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ballarat left here yesterday afternoon and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at daylight on Monday next.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION, MAY 14.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Missa Celestis—Hymn: Introit 2, 318 and 311.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 150, 536 and 370. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Newton in F.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m. Introit 142. Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 150, 197 and 231. Nunc Dimittis.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 222, 150 and 304.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 149, 144 and 301.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.
(Church of Scotland.)

8 a.m.—Psalm 95 tune 88. Hymns 1, 101 and 143.
6 p.m.—Psalm 27 tune 111. Hymns 15, 128, 189 and 235.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion—Hymns 147 301 and 316.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 147, 150 and 300.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 147, 150 and 301.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 37 and 302.
4-15 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 223, 147 and 174.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

Incumbent Rev. R. Hugh Gundry.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 4 and 150.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 240, 301, 147 and 300.

N. S. D'SALVACAO CHURCH, DADAR.

There will be 13 hours adoration in the above church, commencing from 6 in the morning. In the evening there will be the Corpus Christi Procession, the sisters of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary and little children singing the Panae lingua to the strains of St. Lucas Society's Band. The very Rev. Dr. Thomas Henriques, D.D., D.C.L., etc., etc., the Vicar of the Church will preach on the occasion.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th May, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·773
Temperature of the Air	degrees 85·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	73·0
Relative humidity of Air	·748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud ed = 10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Direction of wind	W., NNW., NW., WNW., W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 147

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 11th May:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Chirma	Ewory.
Mori R M	Saith Amarchand, General Fruits Merchant.
Forbandar	Balwa Khimdas Jiwandas Vaghavadi.
Wadi N	A. P. Ice Contractor.
Galburga	Harrih Fosardas Pythonic Meva Gali
Kalyan	Hanoo Kokan Kolwada Nai Bazar.
Amothi O R	Bandidin care of Dadabhoy tabela choondra.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCY.
2-3-4 THE WEEK.
5 INDIAN TELEGRAMS.
6 The Cost of European Telegrams—Indian Railway Policy —Notes from Coonoor—Plague Mortality.
7 The Simla Season—Bombay Improvement Trust—Gymkhana at Mahableshwar.
8-9-10-11 Fire at the Indian Manufacturing Mills—The Oldest European Resident in India—The G. I. P. Railway Dispute.
12 Disposal of Town Sweepings.
13 LEADING ARTICLES: The Epic of Ancient India—The Signallers Strike.
14 LEADING ARTICLE: The Chinese Problem.
15 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Opium Speculation in Surat —The Bogus Hundies Case.
16 The Indian Sugar Duties—Bombay Municipal Corporation.
17 The Transport Department—The Messageries Maritimes Company.
18 SPORTING NEWS: Bombay Chess Tournament—Association Football—Yacht Club Sailing Races—Bombay Chess Tournament—The Jha at Dacoities—Bombay Port Trust—Gold in the Treasuries.
19 The City Mortality—Refusing to take Native Passengers.
20 The Profession Tax in Cawnpore—MADRAS—Municipal Standing Committee—FRONTIER NEWS.
21 An Alleged Attempt to Poison—Queen's Birthday—India and the New Japanese Treaty—The Cyclone in the Bay —Mosquitoes and Malaria.
22 N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—MISCELLANEOUS—MILITARY NEWS.
23 Claim Against an Insurance Company—India and the Paris Exhibition—Supposed Suicide of a Stewardess—BENGAL—OFFICIAL GAZETTES; Government of India Orders.
24 Bombay Government Orders—ADVERTISEMENTS.
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Market Report —Bombay Price Current—PERIODICALS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IN TWO NUMBERS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WOODWARD—May 12, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, of enteric, John T. Woodward (Chemist, Treasurer & Co.), aged 28. Funeral leaves the Hospital at 6 o'clock, this (Saturday), morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MURRAY—April 30, at Midnapur, the wife of E D Murray, Permanent Way Inspector, E I Railway, of a son.
SINGARAM—May 9, at Sargon House, Vepery, the wife of Mr S Singaram, of a son.
WATSON—May 3, at Emerald Bank, Darjiling, the wife of A Watson, Feros, Chittagong, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DURRANS—May 8, at Allahabad, Gerald Robert Henry, eldest son of the late Goorn Durrans, E. I. Railway, Allahabad, aged 6 years and 2 months.
MARJORIBANKS—May 3 at "Underfell," Coonoor, James Alexander Marjoribanks, Madras Uncovenanted Service, Retired, and for the past 16 years Chairman of the Coonoor Municipality, in his 74th year.
OGILVIE—May 6, at 16, Mangoo Lane, Calcutta, James Barnet Ogilvie, Assistant of the firm of J Duffus and Co., aged 34 years and 4 days.
SHARP—May 7, at Bangalore, Winifred Mary Hamilton, daughter of Captain F L Sharp, Royal Artillery, aged 5 months and 27 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1899.

ONE of the most noticeable of the Native officers who formed the Queen's Guard of Honour in the Diamond Jubilee Procession, Subadar Mohammed Bag Bahadur, has given to the public, in a modest volume, published by Thacker and Co., Bombay, a narrative of his experience of London in the memorable summer of 1897. We learn from the preface by Lieutenant-Colonel Lawford, Commandant of the 1st Madras Lancers, to which regiment the author belongs, that the Subadar is descended from the famous Tippu Sultan who fell fighting for his kingdom at Seringapatam in the campaign in which Colonel Arthur Wellesley won his spurs. Mohammed Bag Bahadur joined the Madras Army as a private, and his sterling qualities gained him rapid promotion. He was selected by Sir Charles Clarke to represent the Madras Army at Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. He fortunately kept a diary in Hindustani of his impressions of the voyage to England, which has been translated by Mr. K. Srinavasa Rao, B. A., who has fully entered into the writer's desire to enable intelligent Indians to form a correct estimate of the great English people and remove the innumerable barriers which at present stand in the way of the two nations understanding each other properly. The translator tells us that he was very much struck with the gallant Subadar's keenness of observation and correctness of judgment, adding naively that "for a Mahomedan military officer his mind seemed to me remarkably free from prejudice and open to conviction. This was a phenomenon that should have interested anybody, and I felt that his ideas, feelings and impressions were well worth recording, as they seemed to me eminently just and critical. As an ardent admirer of the principles underlying the British Government, and still more of the principles on which English society is built, and of the many qualities of head and heart of my English brethren which have seemed to me entitled to esteem, I felt I would be doing something, however small, towards placing before my countrymen a correct picture of English life, by faithfully translating Mr. Mahommed Beg's impressions of England." The author left Bellary on 12th May 1897 and reached Bombay the next day. He confesses that he was panic-stricken when between the railway station and Malabar Hill, he saw a number of plague patients being carried past. "Plague, plague, plague, was the one idea, the one fear that we were seized with. Hearts which would face the frontier war with cheerfulness and alacrity, beat low before this fell disease. One moment the dreadful possibility flashed in my mind, that I was perhaps not to go one inch back towards Bellary, nor one inch beyond Bombay, but that I might expire in Bombay, a victim to the plague." But, thank God, he piously exclaims, when on 15th May we went on board the Caledonia, the plague panic had died out.

Life was fuller and healthier on the sea than in the city. He was reassured by the British and Indian officers, all hale and cheerful, and he felt as if the ship was a splendid building on "terra firma," not floating on the surface of the sea. He was struck by the cordiality with which European officers and civilians welcomed the Indian contingent. "The steamer is a great breaker of caste and creed. Like magic it seems to break the cruel bonds which keep man from man on this earth, and makes them recognise their fundamental oneness. If ever there is genuine brotherhood anywhere, I felt it was there on board a steamer. Home-bound, caste-bound, race-bound, and religion-bound Indians, ye Indians divided by distinctions without difference which are making us so much the poorer, I wish you were all on board the Caledonia to undergo the purification which awaits you there, and realise the sympathy and brotherhood which elevates you, ennobles you, and takes you back, as it were, to that wider home of humanity, obliterating everything that is narrow and silly . . . Sea and Steamer, you are benefactors of the human race, you are great levellers, greater than any I know of Englishmen! The core of generous brotherhood that is in you, but alas! so concealed on land, is bound to work as the most powerful lever in raising fallen nations and country like mine." The author underwent at the hands of Major Phayre, Colonel Gordon and Captain Campbell an education in the use of a knife and fork. "Our probation lasted two or three days, during which we were shut up to learn our cutting and carving, before we were admitted to the honour of dining with the general company on board. I confess I never yet in my life liked a dinner, or the way of dining so well as I did on board the Caledonia. . . . No pains were spared to render the table delightful. Here seems to be one great secret of domestic comfort, health and strength of the English, and so much have I been struck with this aspect of English life, that the Indian way of eating, however princely and splendid, has become to me insipid and dull side by side with the way Englishmen dine." He felt that he was treated as a guest of her Gracious Majesty. On the way to Aden there was some seasickness, for which the author would desire a better name, for it is really Neptune's hakim, treating his visitors in the manner of the ancients with emetics which cleanse the system and leave it immensely the better. He was favoured with other experience denied to most travellers. He beheld tens of thousands of flying fish on both sides of the steamer "like the first line in cavalry drill," and leaping hundreds of yards at one bound. Then the mighty steamer caured porpoises "as big as donkeys to come into second line of squadron column—they peep out of the water and go in, and you see them ands upon thousands doing duck and drake upon the water." Then came an unnamed monster, as big as an elephant, whose "splash of water and scattering of spray has an awful dignity about it. I would liken it to a column of mass. Nothing is so calculated to excite emotions religious in man as the sea." On 31st May Gibraltar was reached, a point of vantage, "invulnerable, unconquerable, from which the British can throw a challenge to the rest of the world with the result that the former will beat the latter hollow in 999 out of a thousand chances." On the 4th June the Indian contingent arrived in London, where they were received as honoured visitors, and were shown the sights. Lord George Hamilton pleased them beyond measure when he informed them that, although forces from the Colonies and other dependencies would be present in the procession, the Indian officers representing the Indian Army which had fought for more than a hundred years side by side with British troops, would in recognition of that fact have the privilege of forming the personal escort of the Queen-Empress. Needless to say, they were all deeply impressed by the splendour of the procession and the miles of street lined by double ranks of soldiers, and by the enthusiasm and loyalty of the immense population.

On eight different occasions, the Indian officers were honoured by being placed near her Majesty, and they received their Jubilee medals from the Queen's own hands. On the 10th July they received from her Majesty the expression of her entire satisfaction, and tears were brought into their eyes by the sympathetic words in which she expressed the hope of seeing some, if not all, of them on some future occasion. "Her Majesty's fluency in Hindustani, and her Majesty's special affection towards her Indian subjects and Indian military officers, had drawn us so close to her Majesty's person and Government, that our feeling was, how could we be sufficiently grateful to her Majesty, what service could be anything like an adequate return for all that we had received at her Majesty's hands? For such a Queen, for such an Empress, I, for one, would cheerfully lay down my life twenty times over, were that possible." One of the conclusions forced upon our author by his visit to England, is that the English have an immense advantage in being one caste, having one religion, and one language. Whatever be their minor difference, they are unanimous on everything affecting the common interests. In India even Mahomedanism has suffered the contamination of caste, without which it might, like Christianity, form a basis for the brotherhood of Man. "India is Hinduism, and Hinduism is caste, and caste is division, discord, dissension; every man's hand being against his neighbour, and his neighbour's against him, every man's forehead carrying the caste-mark of warfare with his fellowmen. Mosque against temple, and amongst Hindus themselves sect against sect, and caste-mark against caste-mark, the right hand against the left hand, go as far as the Privy Council fighting their sectarian battles in Law Courts!" What a sight for religion? This is a passage which will meet the warm approval of Mr. Balfour and Lord Halifax, though Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Bartlett, and John Kensit will read it with very mixed feelings. Our author underwent a rude awakening when he saw the position of women in English society. From childhood he had been accustomed to see his women folk in close seclusion behind the purdah, and it had become an axiom with him as with many of his co-religionists that the shutting up of women within the four walls of a house was a part of the divine order of things. The Moslems in every part of the globe accepted the system and never thought of questioning it. It is held that those who allow women as much freedom as men not only destroy their own happiness, but let vice and misery loose on society. The Sahibs of England were simply looked upon as "a strange lot, having everything about their system so contrary to ours, and it therefore did not seem to matter what they did. But to one who has all his life seen his women shut out from God's light and air, and also that higher light of knowledge, what an experience to be in London society, and very often in the company of some of the highest and noblest men and women in England! Shaking hands with women is totally unknown among us as well as Hindus. A husband knows not such a thing as spending an evening with his wife, chatting with her, or going out with her for a wal

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BUDGET DISCUSSION.

LONDON, MAY 11.

In the Commons, to-day, while the House was in Committee on the Finance, Bill Mr. Broadhurst moved to reduce the tea duty by twopence per lb. The motion was rejected by 246 votes to 126.

Colonel Vincent moved to exempt Colonial wines from the new duty, but this proposal was also rejected by 192 to 37.

BRITISH INTERESTS AT HANKOW.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question, stated that representations had been made to Russia relative to the refusal of the Russian Consul to recognise British titles at Hankow. The Russian Government had since instructed the Consul to suspend definite action.

COLLISION IN THE CANAL.

The steamships Sumatra and Rhodesia have been in collision in the Suez Canal.

The Rhodesia was somewhat damaged but the Sumatra proceeded on her voyage.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Sir William Anson, Unionist, has been returned unopposed as member for Oxford University succeeding the late Sir John Mowbray.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES QUESTION.

MAY 12.

Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, replying to a deputation of Sugar Refiners who waited upon him with proposals favouring an agreement between the Powers willing to penalise bounty-fed sugars said that the Premier and himself saw no objection to countervailing duties, but before proposing them the Government must be certain that the country was with them as was the case in India.

THE WINE DUTIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has reduced his original proposals for an additional tax on wines by threepence per gallon on light wines and sixpence on still wines in bottles.

REPORTED FIGHTING IN WEST AFRICA.

It is reported that fighting has taken place with Major Carter's expedition to Benin, and there are rumours that Lieutenant Uniacke of 19th Hussars has been killed.

THE VACANT GARTER.

The Order of the Garter, vacant by the death of the Duke of Beaufort, has been conferred upon the Duke of Northumberland.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

The re-organisation scheme for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and will take effect from 1st April last. It grades the service into four classes. Beginning at the bottom, fourth and third-class officers will rank as Sub-Conductors, their pay being Rs. 85 and Rs. 110, respectively; while officers of the second and first classes will rank as Conductors, their pay being Rs. 150 and Rs. 200, respectively.

Compensation for quarters, furlough pay, half-pay and pensions are according to the allowances already authorised for corresponding former grades.

Examination is prescribed for promotion from third to second-class, and will be held annually. This satisfactorily negotiated, and conduct and efficiency being well reported upon, a service of seven years each in the third and second-class will entitle to promotion to the next higher class; while the fourth class officers of five years' standing may claim promotion under similar conditions, but without examination.

Assistant Surgeons already in the department, excluding those who have been specially promoted, degraded or passed over for promotion, are graded from 1st April as follows:—Under five years' service as fourth-class; from five to twelve years' service as third-class; from twelve to nineteen years service second-class; and nineteen years' and over as first-class.

Order of precedence in each class is fixed according to date of warrant rank.

Assistant Surgeons whose position in the the list is abnormal owing to promotion, degradation, etc., are placed so as to occupy their present relative position.

Officers of second and first-class are given two years in which to pass the qualifying examination where not already qualified.

LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

The following Volunteers connected with Bombay Command are gazetted for Long Service Medasl:—Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers—Lance-Sergeant T. Maynard; Corporals E. Dillon; A. B. Duggan, J. Johnson, G. F. Vardon, and J. Wright; Lance-Corporal T. A. Jebb; and Volunteers C. Bowhill; T. G. Cooke, G. E. Holton, W. H. Faggell, T. Moore, H. L. Purvis, D. W. Roberts, J. E. Roberts, and J. W. Shane.

2nd Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers—Lance-Corporals W. J. Corke and S. Dossabhoy.

RETIREMENT OF MR. F. S. BULLOCK.

Mr. F. S. Bullock, C. S., Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, who is on leave at home, has retired with effect from the 4th ultimo.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Prohibitions already in force again t Calcutta, regarding the bringing of used garments, etc., otherwise than as personal luggage, into o her parts of India, is now notified to be against the whole of the Province of the Bengal, and also against Jullunder and Hoshiarpur Districts of Punjab.

A notice of Board of Trade is published giving particulars of the quarantine restrictions now in force in Malta. These include the disinfection of passengers and their luggage when coming from Bombay, Calcutta, or Karachi, also disinfection before landing of hides and jute goods, bones, cotton, seed, etc., from infected ports.

Lieutenant-Colonel Perry, Professor of Surgery, Lahore Medical College, is granted six months' furlough; Major W. R. Clark, I.M.S., officiating.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Colonel Fullerton, Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan, is granted three months' leave from the 18th instant; Major W. R. Edwards, I. M. S., officiating.

Lieut-Colonel T. C. Pears officiates as Resident of Gwalior, vice Lieut-Colonel Neville.

Captain Impey, First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is granted one year's furlough from the 15th instant.

The provisional appointment of Mr. W. T. Fee as United States Consul at Bombay is recognised.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Martin is confirmed as Deputy Adjutant-General, Simla.

Second Lieutenants V. Coaker, G. Gurdon, H. Dyce, and H. Kay are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Colonel Stewart is gazetted to officiate for Sir Montague Gerard in command of the Hyderabad Contingent, and Colonel More Molyneux for General E. A. Money in Agra Command.

Major E. H. H. Montrosser, is gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel from the 8th instant.

Good service pension has been conferred upon Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, vice Surgeon-General J. Cleghorn, who has retired with an additional pension of 250 sterling.

Captain Bathem, 8th Bombay Infantry, is gazetted District Recruiting Officer, Poona, vice Captain Knatchbull, vacated.

Messrs. H. R. Byrne, N. P. Shemaia, and St. J. Hendricks are gazetted third-class Assistant Surgeons, Bombay.

Lieutenant J. Harrison, of the Bombay Gun Carriage Factory, is Gazetted Honorary Captain.

Major-general J. P. Willoughby. Bombay General List, infantry, has been permitted to retire.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. G. Windham is granted one month's extension of leave on medical certificate.

Chief Engineer H. Walker has been granted three months extension of leave, on medical certificate.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. H. Holland, is appointed Curator, Geological Museum, vice Mr. Middlemiss.

THE POONA MURDERS.

EXECUTION OF BALKRISHNA.

POONA, MAY 12.

Balkrishna Chapekar was hanged outside Yarrowda Jail this morning for the murder of Lieutenant Ayers. Just before 7 o'clock the authorities assembled and went into the prison. Balkrishna was praying till led from the cell. He then shouted to Sathe "Ram, Ram" in a loud voice and recommenced praying till the death sentence was read when he stopped, only shouting in the interval in answer to Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, that he had nothing to say. He was led to the gate and as he came outside he was trembling and shaking. His eyes were rolling wildly and he was held up by two warders. He was led to the gallows yard and had to be supported up the steps of the scaffold, shouting incoherently all the time. He stamped one foot on the drop and refused to place the other foot which was pushed on and rapidly fastened. He then stopped shouting, and threw up his head, closed his eyes, and took a deep breath as the cap was drawn over his face. When the bolt was drawn Balkrishna fell a drop of seven feet six inches and expired immediately. From the time that Ranade was executed Balkrishna had been praying quietly and taking his meales up to Wednesday. All day yesterday and this morning he fasted, sleeping about an hour and spending the remainder of the time in prayer. Balkrishna's behaviour showed a marked difference to that of the other two prisoners.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Captain Hoison Crawford, 7th Bombay Infantry, having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff in Bombay Command, is posted to Bombay District.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—19th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Watson, I. M. S., to officiating Medical charge, vice Captain Hooton, I. M. S., temporarily deputed to Civil Department, Deolali Irregular Force.

Lieutenant Tristram, Wing Officer, 29th Madras Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, Ecinpura Irregular Force, is transferred in the same capacity to Deolali Depot.

Sub-Conductor Rowlands, Bombay Miscellaneous List, to be Quarter Master, vice Major R. Pringle, who retired with effect from the 7th instant.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major Croly, on return from leave in England, is posted to Sind District.

Admission of Staff pay is authorised to the undermentioned officer, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Transport Department, under the provisions of para. 49, Field Service Departmental Code:—Commissariat Transport—Lieutenant Thompson, 1st Battalian West Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant Sherlock, 17th Bombay Infantry, has passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps.

Under instructions from the War Office, Major H. T. C. Hobbs, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England and join the 2nd Battalian, to which he has been transferred, on appointment as Second-in-Command.

Under instructions received from the Army Headquarters, India, it is notified that the appointment of Captain Tyler, R.A., as Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Roorkee, is cancelled, and that officer has been ordered to rejoin the 29th Field Battery, R.A. forthwith. Bombay Command Order No. 229, dated 14th April, is therefore cancelled.

A Committee composed of the undermentioned officers will assemble at the Command Head Quarters' Offices on the 19th instant, at 12 noon, to consider and report on a subject which will be placed before it:—President: Colonel Welch, Commanding 3rd Bombay Light Infantry; Members: Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, Commanding 16th Bombay Infantry, and Major Chase, Commanding 28th Bombay Pioneers.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain Williamson, R.A., No. 6, Bombay Mountain Battery.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Major Andrew Speed, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Department, for six months.

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs under article 980, Army Regulations, Indian, Vol. I., Part I., the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Sub-Conductor Ross, Ordnance Department, for twelve months.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence:—Captain Stanny, 20th Hussars, 6 months' medical certificate, out of India; Second Lieutenant Coleridge, Unattached List, British Army, 6 months' medical certificate, out of India; Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Inspector, Veterinary Department, from 28th July to 15th November, on private affairs, out of India, under article 724, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I.; Major Shuldham Lye, Royal Irish Regiment, 2nd Battalion, to 15th August, on private affairs, in extension; Lieutenant-Colonel Mayhew, Staff Corps, till the 8th June, 1899, the date of his succession to Colonel's allowance with permission to reside out of India; Lieutenant Templer, 1st Bombay Lancers, 14 days, on private affairs, granted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India; and Conductor Jackson, Ordnance Department, 6 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

The leave out of India, for 4 months, on private affairs, granted to Major Bethune, 16th Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Nagpur District, in Bombay Command Order No. 240, dated 14th April, is hereby cancelled at that officer's own request.

The leave out of India granted to Lieutenant Beade, 7th Bombay Infantry, by Bombay Command Order No. 162, of 1899, is cancelled at that officer's own request.

DEATH OF MRS. LITSTER.

SIMLA, 12.

The death occurred here, last night, of Mrs. Litster widow of the late Captain A. Litster, of the Q. M. G.'s Department and one of the oldest residents of Simla.

MILITARY NEWS.

The 27th Bombay Infantry left Mombassa yesterday for Bombay in the Indian Marine Steamer Clive.

Brigadier-General Jeffreys, commanding Nerbudda district, has three months' privilege leave from 1st June; Lieutenant-Colonel Young, 4th Bengal Cavalry, officiating.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORTS.

PROSPECTS GENERALLY FAVOURABLE.

The official crop reports this week show 2,100 people under relief in Dacoh, Central Provinces, and 5,531 in Rajputana. It has also been found necessary to afford some help to villagers in Saugor district, Central Provinces. With these exceptions the position generally continues normal, and prospects are on the whole favourable.

ANGLO-INDIAN EVANGELISATION.

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

For the furtherance of the work of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society" in Lower Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Behar, and the Central Provinces as far as Nagpore, a Committee has recently been formed in Calcutta. It includes representatives of leading firms, tea garden agents, and others. The convener is the Rev. D. Reid. The society's object is to provide additional ministers and religious services for Europeans on tea gardens, railways, and in other employments in various parts of the country.

THE WHOLESALE ROBBERY IN HYDERABAD.

TWENTY-FIVE ARRESTS.

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 12.

Almost the whole of the property belonging to Ghian Ghir, the Hyderabad Gosai, who was robbed two months ago, has been recovered. It amounts to jewellery and cash about nine lakhs and twenty-six thousand. One of the thieves was caught at Dharmur roadside station on the Nizam's Railway, another at Golunda and these two complicated twenty-three other men with whom large quantities of jewellery were found. All are arrested. The police has been awarded one lakh as reward.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Certain remarks of mine concerning the Royal Literary Fund seem to have caused some displeasure, or, at least, some discussion. What I advanced was, briefly, this. A charity which cannot spend its income on its legitimate objects must not ask for more money. Now, here is a most excellent institution, which has done, and will continue to do, work much needed; it has a large amount invested—nearly £60,000; it receives every year many gifts; it holds an annual dinner, in which the chairman eloquently pleads the cause of Grub-street and its poor literary folk as if they were distressed needlewomen and as little able to help themselves. Last year its income was £4000, and its expenditure was only £1900; the number of cases found worthy of relief was no more than twenty-seven. That is to say, out of the thousands who are living, or trying to live, by the pen and have actually produced one or two volumes, only twenty-seven connected with these thousands were last year compelled to appeal for temporary assistance to the Royal Literary Fund, and of these four were widows and one an orphan, so that there were only twenty-two literary people who were in difficulties last year. Now, I ask, why does the council of this institution continue to hold dinners and to make appeals for more money? Their present income seems fully equal to the demands made upon it. If it should fall below these demands a fresh appeal might very well be made for help. At present to depict in an after-dinner speech the literary profession as standing in need of public assistance while the council cannot spend half their income is too ridiculous. As I said "in another place," I for one shall no longer sit at that dinner, nor will I contribute any more mites to that fund, though I willingly acknowledge the excellent work it does, and the economical and efficient manner in which it is carried on.

There is also another point. Is it not somewhat degrading to literature that every year its followers must submit to the indignity of being publicly represented as belonging to a most precarious profession, as asking for doles and charities, and as begging the public to help them in their poverty? The profession of literature is by no means a beggarly one. There are great prizes in it. There are hundreds of "comfortable" incomes in it. Literature, which now goes for the most part hand in hand with journalism, can, as a rule, take very good care of itself. Of course, as in every other profession, there must be cases of breakdown, temporary pressure, and misfortune. Of these cases, there are, as you have seen, only twenty-two in a whole year. Let us have done with begging, and keep steadily before young people who try the difficult way of letters the plain duties of simple living and of provision for the future, which some, in obedience to a bad old tradition, think unworthy of their calling. We might also point out to them that in other professions it is not thought degrading to look after the business side, and it is thought degrading to go begging of the general public.

In all the discussions and the letters and the leading articles over the Czar's Proposals for Peace, so far, I have not found any writer who has recalled the very remarkable movement of the eleventh century to restrain and limit the horrors of war. It began with an agreement entered into by certain barons in the South of France, which was taken up with eagerness all over the country, and, it is said, also in Germany, Italy, Spain, and England. Pope Urban II, at the Council of Clermont, made this agreement into an ecclesiastical law. How far the law was obeyed I know not, but one seems to hear nothing about its observance in the endless wars of the period. The Battle of Senlac, or Hastings, was fought on Saturday, one of the forbidden days, as you shall see immediately; when Harold defeated the Norwegians a month before, on a Wednesday, he ought to have sat down as you shall also see directly, until the Monday following, so as to keep the Truce of God. But he did not. I do not think that any of them ever did. However, the Church did its best, just as the Czar is doing his best. It is at least useful to call attention to the horrible and hateful evil of war, which was as great a burden in Christendom in the eleventh century as it has been in the nineteenth. What, then, did the Church ordain? Not disarmament, because every man was, and would remain, a soldier; not the promise of kings that they would make peace, because they were always making peace, and always breaking their conditions. Not at all. The Church tried to make war impossible by proclaiming the Truce of God. Nobody shall fight, said the Church, during certain forbidden periods. These were (1) from the beginning of Advent to the end of the octave of Epiphany, covering the month of December and the first half of January; (2) from Rogation Sunday to the end of the octave of Whitsuide octave, covering three weeks, generally in May or early June; (3) from the Wednesday evening to the Monday morning at sunrise every week of the year. This ordinance, it will be observed, cut into the best fighting time of the whole year, the early summer, when the days are long and not too hot; it kept the men at home in the winter, when, to be sure, fighting was impossible; and it kept armies idly looking at each other for four days in every week. That is to say, the Truce would have done these fine things if it had been obeyed; but we see Duke William on a Saturday, one of the forbidden days, engaging the English army, which expected nothing else, instead of sitting down till Monday morning while both sides gazed upon one another.

When that Valhalla of humble heroes is opened in the Postmen's Park, there must be a tablet, or a representation of some kind, of that heroine, the stewardess of the Stella. "There is no room for me in the boat," she said, helping down the women and children. "As for me"—and the ship was then going down, "Lord! Take me!" She must be painted with these last words written below, while a single ray of sunshine pierces the fog and falls upon her face.

It may be gathered from a certain American paper which is sent to me that club life in the States is not always distinguished by the repose and peace which we desire in such an institution; especially, one remarks with sorrow the invasions of discord and faction into clubs of the gentler sex. The "Revolutionary Daughters," for instance are reported to be living up to their title and, with a true revolutionary spirit, to be split up into parties. The "Rainy Day Girls"—there is a title for you;—who had been even dramatically unanimous as to the shortening of the skirts, have fallen asunder, not without the exhibition of temper, as to the number of inches and factions of an inch which should be shortened. It remind, one of the little woman "as I've heard say," who fell into similar trouble on the King's highway. You remember her case—it was through the inconceivable wickedness of a pedlar named Stout. By the latest advices it is impossible to say how the feuds of the "Rainy Day Girls" will end. Then there is the "Women's Press Club," called by my authority an "orchidic organisation." I have looked at this adjective from every point of view, and I cannot make out its application to this club. We are told gloomily that it is a prey to "disturbances." Only in the "Society of Holland Dames," which is monarchical and is ruled by a Queen, who "fastens on her coronet with a hairpin," is there harmony and peace. Let us, therefore, abid by our own monarchical constitution, secure our coronets with hairpins, and leave together in amity.

Nearly the earliest mention of London Bridge—the first, not the third—is a story of witchcraft. Superstitions die hard, and we must remember that the present age has witnessed the revival of things that we had hoped were long since extinct and forgotten. The superstition in question lasted certainly well into the fifteenth century, and will, no doubt, be revived before long. Among the Anglo-Saxons there was a belief that certain persons—women, of course—had the power of doing an enemy to death by the simple process of sticking him with a pin, and muttering some prayer or charm, after which he would presently fall into a decay or lingering sickness, and so die. Now in the eighth century there lived in London a certain lady. She possessed lands and property. And she had a son already in early manhood. And there was a neighbour with whom, for some reason or other, the son was at enmity. This neighbour fell ill; he became worse; he called in the general practitioner, the man with the Red Lamp of the period—it was a thorn lanthorn, and was hung out at night. The G. P. after a while told him that the case was beyond the reach of science, and that he must have been bewitched. The sick man then remembered that once in a crowd—either at the hustings or in church—he felt something like a pin-prick in his arm, but thought naturally nothing more about it. He also remembered that his enemy and neighbour had a mother. This evidence which in France would even now be sufficient to send a man to prison for life was, then quite conclusive. The sick man died. His friends proclaimed the cause. A crowd was got together, who ran to the neighbour's houses, broke open the door, saw the son running down the garden and getting over the garden wall, and dragged out the mother into the street. I think it was Bishopsgate-street; they haled her, pale and shaking, down Grass Church-street and through Bridge Gate to the Bridge itself. Down below, before the Port of Billingsgate, lay the ships at anchor while the people loaded and unloaded; the broad river was at ebb tide, and the water rushed noisily through the narrow channels between the starlings. They dragged her to the middle of the bridge, where the river was clear of boats. Then two took her up and hurled her, unresisting, clear of the starlings into the kindly waters, which closed over her and ended her wild terror. Death itself was better far than the curses and the cries of the mob. As for her son, he was last seen running out of Bishopsgate into the open moorland beyond. What became of him afterwards was never known. But the King confiscated his lands and gave them to other people.

After this notable example "sticking" fell into disfavour. Vicarious sticking was substituted. The operator made a waxen image and stuck pins into that, calling it by the name of the victim. When it was placed before a fire the pin, wherever it was stuck, produced a corresponding pain in that part of the patient and, as the wax melted away, so he decayed. The Duchess of Gloucester tried this method upon a wax image which she called the King, who was then Henry VI. The poor monarch, whose life was one long wasting away, fell ill, and suspicion arose. The Duchess—I have no doubt at all that she did it—was sentenced to walk three times in penance through the streets of London in a white sheet. She did it, accompanied by the Mayor and Aldermen. One seem to remember their flattered faces as they fell in with the procession. She was then taken to Chester Castle, where she languished for the rest of her life. As for the woman who did the charms and spells for her, she was burned in Tothill Fields, and, the "clerk" who aided and abetted was sent to an ecclesiastical dungeon for life.

The last instance of the practice that I have heard of is modern—in fact it is of to-day. A certain literary person met a certain Editor in a certain club. "I have perused," he said, "your review of my book in the last number." "I cannot discuss" the Editor replied loftily—loftiness becomes an Editor—"the criticisms of my pluma." "Quite so. Quite so," said the author. "I only wanted to tell you that there was a man last year, who gave me a slashing review. Scathing, my friends called it. Well, I made a little wax figure of him, and stuck it full of pins, and put it on the hob. It melted away, and the man—well, they cremated him. That's all. I can easily make another." It is reported that the editor turned pale, and presently left the club. I wonder if he still lives. And I have been expecting an increase in the Bills of Mortality, for that man still continues to write. As I have not yet observed anything of the kind, I suppose that this author's works have improved. It would be of no use, dear reader, for you and me to try this method unless we could learn the magic words, and, so far, I have not been able to discover them anywhere. If I do, I will reveal them, and then critics will tremble and will have to read their books.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

It is not many days since the first commemorative function of this season, the coming of age of the National Cyclists' Union was celebrated with all the pomp and circumstance of a great public dinner, which attracted wide notice as the occasion of the attendance of a Cabinet Minister, and the deliverance by him of a eulogy on cycling. Now in a very short time the sister association, the Cyclists Touring Club, which is a twin sister in point of age, is also having a majority commemoration. The C.T.C. plan is to organise a mammoth tour starting from Harrogate, in Yorkshire, the birthplace of the original touring club. The prospect of unwieldiness, and the inconvenience of touring en masse will probably restrict the tourists to a few officials and riders who do not know much about touring, for experienced tourists know that small parties of from two to nine or ten are quite large enough for enjoyment, and large organized crowds of riders make more of a circus than a pleasure-riding affair. In a word, if the tour is meagrely attended it may be pleasant; if it is the occasion of a swarming of the C. T. C. ites, with anything like a representative proportion of their 50,000 members discomfort must be the chief feature of the run, and the scrambles for accommodation will be terrific.

The concentration of squads of cyclists is no longer feasible, or desirable in this country, where the poss ion of a cycle has ceased to be anything the least exceptional, and the efforts now being made to revive the glories of the defunct Hampton Court meet are as much futile and ill conceived. Of old, in Chestnut week, the leading clubs of cycledom mustered for parade in Bushey Park, adjoining the ancient palace of Wolsey. The affair was of the nature of a review and march past. Clubs then wore distinctive uniforms, of an almost military nature. Each group was known and differentiated. The clubs trained on the art of company riding. They drilled for the game, listened to the calls of buglers, and formed items in a passable sort of a pageant. Even so, some dozen years ago the scheme became outgrown. The procession exceeded five miles in length and degenerated into raggedness, and overflowed the park, and now that clubs wear no distinctive uniforms the division into recognisable and easily distinguishable squads would be impossible, and the whole function would be a swarm of riders, to all appearances unattached and in endless confusions. The day is long past for cycle parades and demonstrations that could not fail to be obstructive.

While cycling in a storm of wind and rain a few days back the editor of one of the English cycling papers suddenly became bonneted in his own cape. A gust of wind seized and blew it inside out, after the fashion of a ruined umbrella, and, as it was that pattern of cape which has an inflated edge to keep it out, when the wind spread the edge did duty in keeping the rider's head at the bottom of a sort of funnel. Of course it was impossible for him to see where he was steering, and he promptly landed in the ditch. A cape that may become an envelope in this manner is a dangerous contrivance, quite apart from its waterproof nature, and all impervious mackintosh goods are really harmful. They keep the natural moisture from escaping, and provoke chills after the rider is warmed with work. Even the tip of putting brown paper under one's jacket for warmth, or protection, is open to the objection that as a non-conductor it is retentive of the body-poisons which are best got rid of, even at the expense of a wetting. For if a rider dress in all woollens he may be hooded to the skin with impunity, provided he refrains from standing still, or exposing himself to any sort of chill after exertion. So long as he can work to keep warm there is only discomfort and no danger in getting wet.

The avoidance of chill is set down as an important point in the use of the cycle as a health agent, in a notable pamphlet by a prominent Scottish medical officer, who, unlike some of his croaking colleagues in the profession, sets great store by the exercise. "I am hopeful," he writes, "that the almost universal use of bicycle exercise will in a few years reveal itself as an important factor in reducing the death rate from syphilis. But it must be understood in moderation, and without undue straining, and with a constant regard to the avoidance of chills, otherwise the effect may be deleterious rather than beneficial." Other experts also have noted the value of the cycle against rheumatism, consumption, anæmia &c., and there is no doubt that judicious cycling is the most valuable assistant that can have to fit his body for the task of resisting disease in any form.

A cracked front fork has caused a fatal accident to a Nottingham cyclist. The unfortunate man was thrown on his head and died from the fracture before he could be conveyed to the nearest hospital. The crack in the fork-blade proved, on examination, to have been in existence for a long time. Its existence, however, could be known by the sound, if it were filliped with one's finger nail. It is worth while occasionally testing one's forks in this way, more particularly than any other of the accessible tubes of the machine. The clear ring when they are sound is totally different in tone, and note from the dull jar of a cracked blade. It is, however, only on carelessly constructed cycles, or those foolishly out to the lightest limit, that there is any considerable risk of the fork-blade snapping.

Politics are carefully excluded from English cycling, but this is one of the things they manage so differently in France. Here, there was an agitation among a few persons to bar M. Zola from the C. T. C. on account of the Dreyfus affair, but, of course, nothing was done of so foolish a nature. Across the Channel, however, some two thousand members of the Touring Club de France unanimalized the executive under threat of resignation, to expel M. Zola. The executive listened and did so. Now two thousand two hundred members of the opposite way of thinking have handed in their resignations. What politics of this nature have to do with cycle touring, simplification of customs regulations, organization of hotel tariffs, and all the other functions of a touring club, is difficult to perceive.

It is not often that cyclists collide with one another, but a bad case was brought into court and settled by a verdict of £150 damages. One rider was travelling at a reasonable pace along a road when a string of scorchers suddenly swung round the wrong side of a cart, and bore down on him. One of their number felled the inoffensive wayfarer, and this one has been called on to pay up, as the victim was laid aside from all his ordinary occupation for a period of six months.

Few riders, knowing the law, venture out after dark with a machine unprovided of a lamp, and the exploit of a tandem pair who did so recently is as singular as it was rash. They rode a double machine and the steersman also pushed a single by his side. No lights of any sort were shown, although the time for lighting up was long passed. They were duly pulled up by a policeman, shrewder one than usual hooked the led machine, and upset the whole show. Even so, the sinners escaped, as they greased the palm of the constable with golden coins.

Rims generally buckle because of their inability to stand lateral strains. The Dunlop-Welch rim, by reason of its tubular edges is exceedingly strong in this respect, and a buckled rim of this make is very rarely seen indeed. In fact the Dunlop Company's guarantee to replace any rim which becomes damaged by any cause, save wilfully, when fitted to a cycle, is sufficient proof of its reliability.

Following up his victory with Bouhours in a tandem event, the popular "Jean" Weldon succeeded in winning the 50 miles paced race at the Paris des Princes track, Paris, on Sunday April 16th, defeating such well-known cracks as T. Linton Digeon, Starbuck &c. The Englishman covered the distance in the splendid time of 1 hour 35 mins., 17 1-5 seconds, as usual, rode Dunlop tyres.

It may interest cyclists to know that in the event of the outer cover of the Dunlop tyre showing signs of wear after years of hard usage, it can be re-rubbered at a nominal cost by the Dunlop Company. This is one of the advantages of riding the "First and Foremost" tyre, as this renovation cannot be effected in the case of most pneumatics in consequence of the method employed in vulcanising the rubber to the fabric.

One of the best non-slipping bands for pneumatic tyres is that manufactured by the Dunlop Company. It is known as the Dunlop-Welch strip and is retailed at a very moderate price. The rubber is of the best quality, the non-slipping device is thoroughly effectual, and it can be recommended to all cyclists as a capital renovater for worn outer covers.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

ITS EFFECT ON SHIPPING.

The passenger train service still continues to show improvement, though the system is yet much disorganised by the Signallers' strike. The Madras and Nagpur mails were very little behind time yesterday morning, while the Raichore passenger train was well up to time. The local traffic continues to maintain its punctuality. The Company yesterday received telegrams from several of their main stations informing the Head Office that traffic was running to better time than during the previous days, and also stating that several of the bye-stations had been re-opened. So far as the suggested conference is concerned, we understand the Company refuse to recognise the Singallers' Association or their solicitor, Mr. H. S. Dixit, but have hinted that if the men individually approach the Company, the latter will consider each case on its merits. This idea is totally repellant to the men. They contend that as they have the right to form an association, and they acted in accordance with its decision, the company must negociate with them collectively and not individually.

Mr. Dixit informed our representative yesterday morning he had received telegrams from the various branches announcing the members' firm adherence to the action taken, and also saying that the rumours concerning large numbers of men having asked to be taken on again by the company were quite untrue and directly contrary to the actual facts. Mr. Dixit, in reply to questions, remarked the company could say what they liked in regard to getting their affairs in order, and expecting within a day or two to remove all signs of the strike, the fact still remained that their whole system was totally disorganised. The local up-country traffic did not exist, and although they got the mail trains through, after being overdue for hours, yet this was only done by closing the bye-stations. Everyone knew that the main source of income of a Railway company was derived by goods traffic, and that branch of work was, if not stopped, practically *nil*. The company were suffering severe monetary loss, besides being harassed by needless troubles, which would not exist if experienced signallers were at the vacant posts.

ITS COMMERCIAL EFFECT.

A good deal has been said in reference to the effect of the strike on the shipping community. The dispute has only been going on for five days, and the goods which have been arriving in Bombay were no doubt very largely loaded up before the strike took place. Mr. Muirhead said on Thursday that he had wired to all stations to re-start booking goods. While this information to an extent allays apprehension, we find there is yet much anxiety existing among shippers. They contend that it is impossible for the company not to experience tremendous difficulties, and even if they had sufficient hands to replace all those men who have resigned, a certain length of time must elapse before they become accustomed to the routine of fresh duty. While pleased that through communication has been more or less established, they are of opinion that at least a week must pass before the company are again in full working order. Even if that were the case now, which it is absurd to presume, there is scarcely time for goods to arrive in time for May shipment contracts with Europe. Shippers unable by reason of this industrial dispute to fulfil their undertakings will suffer enormous loss. If the goods are not at Bombay it is impossible to fill steamers, and as there is no strike clause in Indian contracts, buyers at home will make shippers here pay. The dispute will doubtless cause an increase of goods traffic on the B.B.and C.I.R. Railway, as whenever itis possible to put goods on this line up-country seller will do so. A great deal of the Punjab goods will come to Bombay by the B. B. and C. I, and it will continue to be utilised as long as the disorganisation is in any way apparent.

The following figures, showing the amount of goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday this week, as compared with those of last week, will prove interesting:—

	This Week.			Last Week.		
	Tues	Wed	Thur	Tues	Wed	Thur
Wheat	23623	11966	14695	19146	12198	12198
Linseed	7641	9422	4393	15838	9875	14122
Rape Seed ...	8384	7371	6470	14093	10451	4451
Gingelly	6-6	1010	1963	1439	1151	2063
Poppy Seed ..	3172	5374	6185	10413	5756	6787
Ground Nuts.	316	204	257	334	110	311
Castor Seed ...	171	1651	634	1015	1054	1023
Rice	3915	5325	147	2353	1884	973
	Cwts..	50011	51357	33718	75143	49230	41104

These figures show a decrease of 4,036 tons for the three days during which the effect of the strike has not really been felt. The figures for the next week will probably show a much greater falling off. It should also be remembered these figures relate only to wheat and seeds and not to cotton. There is a feeling existent that the company without in any way affecting their *amoure propre* should meet the men and endeavour to arrive at a mutual understanding. The dispute will have far reaching effects, which will be the greater and more widespread the longer the delay in coming to terms. It is felt, moreover, that the Chamber of Commerce might take some action with reference to obtaining a settlement.

In respect to the wire which the General Secretary of the Association is alleged to have sent to Mr. Balfour, the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, desiring that the latter should not take any part in the dispute, we are informed that the telegram was a fabrication. The Secretary of the local branch of the Association has also had similar bogus telegrams. As a matter of fact, the Secretary of the Association has wired to Mr. Balfour, thanking him for the interest his Society have displayed in the welfare of the signallers. It is very probable the present dispute may cause a large influx of members to the Amalgamated Society of Railway servants.

Mr. Dixit has received many enquiries as to where subscriptions intended for the strikers should be paid, and we are requested to state they may be sent either to Mr. Dixit, 6, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the General Secretary, Signallers' Association, Sholapur.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence between Mr. H. Wenden and Mr. Dikshit has been forwarded for publication:—

May 11, 1899.

To H. Wenden, Esq, Acting Agent,
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Dear Sir,—You have probably noticed the letter of Mr. J. A. Bell, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, that appeared in yesterday morning's paper. He suggests that the questions between the company and our clients should be referred to arbitration. We had suggested, instead, a conference. If, however, you are inclined to favour the idea of arbitration, our clients will be most happy to consent to it. All that they want is justice, and so long as that is obtained, they are indifferent as to whether it is secured by means of a conference or arbitration. On justice being done to them, they would, of course, be ready and willing to rejoin the service at once.

If, however, the company has made up its mind not to re-employ our clients, but is determined to do without them, we shall thank you to let us know accordingly and settle their accounts at your earliest convenience, so that they may make their arrangements for the future.—Yours faithfully,

DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHAH,
Attorneys-at-law.

May 11, 1899.

To Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjisha.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to your letter of date, I have to say that the time for anything of the nature of a conference or arbitration has passed.

You will remember that at the outset, before your clients had misconducted themselves so seriously as they since have done, I offered every possible facility for an amicable settlement, and you will excuse me if I remind you of the fact that at our interview in my office you compared the attitude of your clients with that of a servant who disliked his service and desired to leave it and end the matter.

I can now only deal with each individual case on its own merits. Any of those who have misconducted themselves are at liberty to make, through the proper channel, application to the General Traffic Manager for re-engagement. Each application will be carefully considered and dealt with.—Yours faithfully,

H. WENDEN.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following result:—

Wards	Plague.		Deaths from all Causes.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.		
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Mandvi	3	2

perversion of the truth concerning its efficacy, and the best to apply for the protection inoculation affords) simply inundated the various inoculation "centres" as soon as plague began to spread in Hubli, and, clamouring for the very method of which they had lately tried to prevent others, from availing themselves. My first few thousand inoculations were almost entirely amongst the lowest and poorest of the people as I have already stated: but even letting that, most important, affirmation pass unheeded, the fact that by now practically the whole town (over 96 per cent.) has been inoculated refutes all argument concerning class or caste protection, since the disease attacked all classes and castes, and all castes and classes have been inoculated.—

(b) Another objection raised, and one which presented itself to my mind also, was this:—"Had I, by granting certain concessions, allowing inoculated persons to remain in their houses, indirectly caused them to be the means of spreading plague?" Before answering this question I must draw attention to the fact that not more than about 20 per cent. of plague cases in Hubli have ever been reported as such before death. This, in my opinion, is only what is to be expected when practically the whole work of finding such cases is entrusted to the inhabitants of a native town themselves; but whatever be the cause for this non-report of attacks before death, it must be remembered that the actual plague deaths in Hubli between the inoculated and non-inoculated have averaged 85 per cent, in favour of the former. Supposing, then, that 100 persons die of plague in this town—unreported as cases before death—we find that 85 of them have not, while 15 have been inoculated; or, in other words, there have been nearly six non-inoculated to one inoculated household capable of spreading plague during the times these persons have been sick of the disease. Even allowing that the uninoculated have been segregated, and the inoculated allowed, after disinfection of their kit, person and houses, to remain in their homes, if the uninoculated contacts of such cases be not discovered before these cases die, they are not only quite as liable and capable to spread plague as the inoculated contacts are, but far more likely to do so since their number is nearly six times as great and equally more likely to contract the disease. Further, the removal of the uninoculated to the segregation and other camps, after a death from plague has occurred in their midst, is of no greater protection to the rest of the community than leaving inoculated, protected persons, after disinfection of their persons and kit, in a disinfected house or area.

A COROLLARY TO THE ABOVE OBJECTION

was found in the fact that certain non-inoculated neither actual contacts of plague cases, nor living in contact houses but in the infected area of such cases or deaths, have been sent to the health camps; and it was affirmed that these people could not convey infection, though inoculated as people might. Now, as a matter of fact, our health camp people were allowed to go into the town, to their homes to work, during the day, and there was absolutely nothing to prevent them visiting friends and relations sick with plague if they wished to. Even supposing that the inoculated might be more likely to become conveyors of plague by remaining in infected areas during the night, it would seem that the houses themselves appear to be the actual infected spots, and, to anyone entering them, it will at once become evident that little or no difference can exist between the day and night in such places. Fomites certainly do, in my opinion, play a part in the spread of plague, but to nothing like the extent of contamination or infection of a locality or contagion from person to person (in such insanitary places); so that I do not agree with the supposition just mentioned, more especially as all possible care was taken, equally with the inoculated as with the uninoculated, over the disinfection of their clothes and kit. Waving aside other minor and almost absurd considerations which have been suggested by all sorts of people, I feel sure that the inoculated could not (even had they tried) have been the means of spreading the disease to any thing like the extent the uninoculated actually did, since the number of attacks and deaths from plague amongst them were 85 per cent. fewer.

ACCURACY OF REGISTRATION.

(c) It has been alleged that the inoculees may have given false names to those registering them at their first inoculation, in order to eventually obtain a certificate to give or to sell to others not inoculated: but I hardly think it likely that anyone would undergo the pain and inconvenience of inoculation for such a purpose; or having done so once (for himself) would care to repeat the experiment. In order to obtain a certificate (for some one else): further, as by so doing he personally would not benefit by his act (for the certificate—if he gave a false name would be made out for and given to the person answering to that name and description—see paragraph XVIII), it is difficult to understand why he should do such a thing at all. Nor, for the same reasons, would any one be at all likely to exchange the ticket of first inoculation or sell it? Still, granting all these objections, and supposing them to be accurate, such non-inoculated persons on suffering for or dying from plague would be counted on our registers as inoculated people who had been attacked by or had died from plague. This would really mean that our results are better than we have recorded them to be, and we know they have averaged on the whole epidemic—about 85 per cent in favour of inoculation—already. (d) Some critics of our work have even suggested that certificates of inoculation may have been obtained by non-inoculated persons through collusion with the inoculators. Having myself inoculated more people in Hubli than anyone else, I hardly consider such criticism courteous; and as I extend my remarks to refer to my staff and the other medical men who had kindly lent their aid, this objection may, I trust, be dismissed without further comment.

DETECTING DEAD INOCULEES.

(e) I have frequently been asked how we were able to tell—in the case of unclaimed dead bodies—whether they had been inoculated or not. I have already explained our method of procedure in such instances in paragraph XIX, but would here add that failing to find any trace or record of inoculation on the corpse, we cannot decide, and would ourselves become engineers as to how a decision can be arrived at. It must be noted, however, that taking everything into consideration, not more than 5 per cent. of the total plague deaths have come under this category, and in some of these cases information regarding their having been inoculated has been accepted and recorded by us as actual fact, although we ourselves could arrive at no definite opinion on the subject. Throughout this epidemic encouragement has been given to everyone to do all he could to show that any person, who had previously been inoculated, had since died of plague: and it is more than probable that very few, if any, such instances escaped the notice of the many persons who disbelieved in inoculation, and the greatest interest and comment is at once excited when any inoculated person contracts plague or dies from it, and the attention of everybody is at once drawn to such each case as if it were (as it really is, though from a different point of view) of the highest importance; for proofs are very apt to be forgiven that because inoculation is stated to be protective that, therefore, it must invariably and infallibly be so, and triumphantly publish each case of failure as it occurs. Now, nothing could be more favourable from the inoculator's point of view, for it becomes an easier matter than ever to balance the few failures against the enormous number of successes inoculation is naturally expected so found to achieve and actually does obtain.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

THE "Daily Chronicle" says:—Societies established for the purpose of aiding the impecunious but deserving gentlewoman would do well to follow the example of the Manchester Gentlewomen's Employment Association and provide a free holiday home for some of their needy and delicate members. This association has benefited by the generosity of a lady, Mrs. Groves, of Holehind, Windermere, who has furnished a cottage in her grounds as a holiday home for ladies of limited means. Each lady is invited for two to three week's stay board and lodging absolutely free, and the visitors are the recipients of much kindness and attention from the generous donor.

A journal has been started in Paris with the laudable object of assisting women industrial workers, and in connection with it an employment bureau for modistes, lace-makers, and other workers is to be established. It will be published twice a week and will be entitled—appropriately enough—"Le Fais."

Miss H. A. Manning, hon. secretary to the National Indian Association, has just returned to this country from a cold weather visit to India. Miss Manning saw a great number and variety of schools, education being one great object of the association, and observed considerable improvement since her last visit ten years ago. This improvement was, perhaps, most noticeable in Madras, where the little girls show so strong a desire to attend school that the grandmotherly regime—in India, of course, the joint family system prevails—has had to bend a little. Although education is still too bookish in India, hygiene, domestic economy, sewing, and drawing are receiving more attention. Miss Manning also saw a good deal of women's medical work in India. The scheme of the National Indian Association at the Imperial Institute on April 20 will partly take the form of a welcome home to the hon. secretary.

Women sanitary inspectors are on the increase. Poplar District Board has decided to appoint a qualified lady sanitary inspector who should mainly devote her attention to the inspection of the sanitary condition of workshops in which women are engaged and in purchasing samples of the food and drugs used by people in Poplar for the purpose of analysis. Birmingham has appointed four lady inspectors—Mrs. Nolan-Blaney, Miss Gardiner, Miss Phipps, and Miss Riley. These ladies enter upon their duties immediately.

The "Mary Somerville" Scholarship, tenable at Newnham, Cambridge, awarded in connection with the Cambridge local examinations, has been gained by Miss M. K. Welsh, Knutsford High School.

At the Royal Academy of Music the Louisa Hopkins Memorial Prize has been awarded to Elsie E. Horne, the Charles Meeklener Prize has been gained by Marion White, the Sainton Prize by Marian Jay, and the Sterndale Bennett Prize by Vera Margolies.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of gums of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price Re. 1, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Whole sale Depot, 59, Parsandas Road, London, England.

FAILURE'S COMPENSATIONS.

AN acquaintance of the writer's, once wealthy, an alderman in his town, a colonel of volunteers, a dispenser of generous hospitality, and a happy husband and father, now, as a lone septuagenarian, exists on a pound a week in poor lodgings, and is contented. His children have married and turned their backs on him; his wife has left him (she tosses him his pound a week out of her secured annuity); and the majority of his old colleagues in the town's government and affairs take no notice of his white head when they see it in the streets. He was ruined through no fault of his own. Disillusionments in crowds have come upon him in the latest twenty years of his life. Nevertheless, we repeat, he is contented. He is even blithe when the weather is bright and there is less rheumatism than usual in his main joints, and out of his meagre income he contrives (more miraculous still) to dispense coppers to blind men and street-singers with the same easy faith that made him so comfortable a prey to others, better schooled in the ways of the world. His childish simplicity seems likely indeed to serve him well after all.

One need not be a Buddhist in the final unemotional stage of one's life's career to realise that the man whose name appears daily in the papers and whose wealth is a by word in the country is by no means necessarily a successful man in the true sense of the term. The copybook notwithstanding, something more than early rising and a strict conscientious devotion to business is required as a rule to make a man inordinately rich. This rather baleful lesson is not readily learned by ingenuous youth. The crisis comes when it is understood, as yet another of the various surprises of life. The question then puts itself, almost inevitably: Which is the more desirable and expedient—possible wealth at all costs or a moderate competence as the result of little more than routine effort? Happily our commercial organisation is not so corrupt that there need be a third alternative—or shall I continue poor and merely honest? But granted that the supremely gilded goal be the one that allures most—and it is a common case—the sacrifices entailed in the striving towards it are, of course enormous. For all great aims there must be great achievements and great sacrifices. To attain this end, you must first stake health, the mind's balance, and may be even conscience itself on the game. Having got a little, way on this dazzling road (able to write a cheque for a hundred thousand or so), you may be astonished at the hardening process to which your nobler instincts have been subjected. Sympathy has become a word to jest at. You are not concerned with the feelings of others; only with their pockets. These you rifle in the most modern mode, and you laugh in your sleeve as you reflect upon your immunity while the poor penniless devil of a tyro in crime gets a month in prison for fumbling at a lady's satchel. So it goes on until you can afford to spend a hundred pounds a day on your dinner and seat in Parliament. You have, in fact arrived, and for the rest of your time you will be wise to live every hour of everyday so that there may be no unoccupied minutes for remorse, and no chance of perceiving what you have missed in the pursuit of what you have gained. The creed of you kind may suffice you: "I have and hold; your shall hunger and covet until you are strong enough to force my hand."

Remembering this methodical evolution of the common place millionaire, it may be doubted whether one is in more respectable company among those whom the world accounts successful or among the classified failures. So many of the qualities that make for worldly prosperity are of the unworthy kind. The company promoter who gets to Parkiane is, of course, a successful person. But there are scores of rank failures in British workhouses who would decline to shake hands with him, and that from no feeling of personal animosity. He is where he is because he has climbed his ruthless way over wrecked homes and broken hearts, indifferent to the sufferings of others so he may write the coveted word "millionaire" to his name and stand on a pedestal apart, to be revered by fools and toadied by knaves. They are where they are because they have preferred to suffer wrong rather than injure others. That is the main difference between them. and if the Parkiane person ever in entire honesty consults his conscience he must feel at such times that, though good for his banker's balance, his deals have not been uniformly good for his soul. Dishonesty often pays very well in metallic lucre. But it eats the respectability out of the individual as a matter of course, and when our unscrupulous millionaire is at the zenith of his notoriety (which he takes for fame) he is like a man seated on a golden throne closely encompassed by the bayonet points of disgrace. The honest pauper may die unmourned, but there is least no one to execrate him as the boniest horse in the stables of the workhouse undertaker trots him and his coffin gently to the grave.

We may have drawn the picture without delicate touches and with some exaggeration but if so it will be none the worse as an encouragement for the man who amid constant obstacles plods on a white road towards a pure ambition. After all it is life itself that we ought most to rejoice in. The millionaire has no time to spare for the realisation of such a simple truth. He has also lost that supreme relish of hope which adds such a relish to the plain banquets of the man who is still striving. Fears and endless irritation are his portion instead, and these write wrinkles on the face that hope would have brightened and dignified. The Eastern sage said well in the words: "Disappointment is the salt of life—a salutary bitter which strengthens the mind for fresh exertion and gives a double zest to the prize." And even if there is to be no prize it is still well; so there be energy and the will to aspire even to the end; for then there is no despair in the life and no satiety, which is worse. "I've missed my dinner today, but please God and thanks to your honour I'll have a good tea," said to the writer the other day a venerable tramp with fair credentials on his face. He was in the decline of life, a mere sharpener of knives and scissors, and leading a hand-to-mouth existence. "I was listening to them larks—they do sing sweet, for certain?" he continued, as if to excuse his idleness in leaning over a field-gate. Failure all round, you see, and yet he arrived at it again, had not taken from him the taste for the most ordinary of pleasures; nor was he likely to suffer from the indigestion that proceeds from a surfeit of achieved hopes.

Hazlitt, in his remarks on our subject, seems a trifle old-fashioned to us moderns. "The way to secure success," he says, "is to be more anxious about obtaining than deserving it; the surest hindrance to it is to have too high a standard of refinement in our own minds, or too high an opinion of the discernment of the public." Still, it is useful to be reminded even of truisms. We once had for a cabin companion from New York a certain opulent dry goods' man who was in the first stage of his first grand tour. He had done with business "I'm sixty," he said, "and I reckon it's time I began to look around for pleasure." He said further that he meant now to cultivate "the fine arts," for which he allowed he had had no leisure. He said much else—all without enthusiasm. But at Liverpool, ere going on his lonely way to London to pursue the fine arts, he did have a moment's enthusiasm. "I guess I slipped those waiter folks on board finely. They got never a cent, out of me?" he said. One would like to know what effect the fine arts or any of the humanising influences of life would be able to exercise on such a person at sixty.

THE REAL MAHOMET.

IT is a curious, to some minds it may be a melancholy, reflection (says the Rev. Dr. Schwartz in the "Church Gazette") that until the close of the seventeenth century a complete misconception prevailed as to the character and teaching of Mahomet. The ignorant and superstitious Christians of the Middle Ages believed that the Moslems worshipped the founder of their religion as a divinity under the name of Baphomet. Some of the saner mediæval minds looked upon Mahomet as on imposter a magician acting under Satanic influences, and a defaulter of the lowest kind. Among others of the faithful it was rumoured that he had been a cardinal, who, having been disappointed of the Papacy, revenged himself on his colleagues by the invention of a new religion. Translations of the Koran, the researches of dispassionate scholars, and, above all, the rise of the nationalistic spirit in Europe, dissipated by degrees the clouds of ignorance and prejudice which had obscured the figure of the true prophet.

Mahomet was neither saint nor devil, but a true man, with all the strength and weaknesses inherent in human nature. Mahomet himself expressly disclaimed the idea of being endowed with supernatural attributes, and of possessing miraculous gifts. He professed to be nothing more than an ordinary human being, "a simple preacher and warner," a prophet, whose mission it was to teach and help to regenerate mankind. Full of contradictions and inconsistencies, like other men of genius; deeply religious, yet at times as non-moral, or even immoral as the patriarchs, or "the man after God's heart," whom we have all been taught to admire so much; transparent, simple, sincere, unworldly, strong, affectionate, exquisitely tender—he never passed a little child without caressing it, and used to say that Paradise belong to the mothers. Ambitious, irresolute, weak, violent, allowing himself to be driven by the force of circumstances, rather than of detail, and other worldly considerations, into a course of action which, in his calmer and stronger moments, he was the first to disavow, but throughout ever conscious that he had been divinely commissioned to be the teacher and leader of his countrymen, and earnestly and enthusiastically, regardless of personal cost and sacrifice, carrying out the heavenly behest, this untutored Arab stands before us as one of the most divine, pure-minded, and noblest of religious teachers.

IT was perhaps not altogether inappropriate that a lecture on first aid to the wounded should have been delivered the other afternoon in one of the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons before Sir William Priestley and a number of his Parliamentary colleagues. It was in room No. 15 that the now historic fracas took place, and it is not unnatural, perhaps, that members of Parliament, whether English or Scotch, should be desirous of knowing how they can best assist their wounded colleagues from the Emerald Isle when matters wax warm in the councils of the party!

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Parni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (12 and 24 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Boyd Street, Calcutta.

THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH.

£20,000,000 TO BE SPENT IN CHARITY!

DETAILS OF THE HIRSCH WILLS.

THE *News Freie Presse* of Vienna, says that 80 per cent. of the Hirsch fortune of £24,000,000 is to be distributed in charity—surely the largest sum ever handed over for philanthropic purposes, at one time at any rate. The *News Freie Presse* would seem to be the sole possessors of the information. It will be a great feather in the cap of the famous Vienna journal if it should prove to be correct in its assertions; but for the moment it is entitled to claim copyright in the news. When we communicated by telephone with Mr. Morris Stephany, the secretary of the Jewish Board of Guardians in London, which is down to receive £120,000, inquiring if a representative could come to talk with him about the good fortune of his organisation, his reply was that he would be glad to see anyone who would bring him the cheque, but that he personally had not even heard that it was coming. He added that although the Baroness had been very good to them in the past, he could not help feeling that the report was rather too good to be true. The officials of the Jewish Colonisation Association of London, which is to benefit, it is reported to the amount of £400,000, were not in a position to give any information to the "Westminster" representative.

The "neue Freie Presse" is reported by the Central News as giving details of the will of the late Baroness de Hirsch who died in Pariah the other day.

DETAILS OF THE WILLS.

The combined fortune of the Baron and Baroness is reported to have been sworn at 620,000,000fr. (£24,800,000); upon which sum duty to the amount of 24,000,000fr. (£960,000) is said to have been paid.

"The relatives of the deceased receive among them," the telegram continues, "the sum of 100,000,000fr. (£4,000,000) while the rest of the combined fortunes is bequeathed to works of charity and mercy."

The Baroness's specific bequests are reported as including the following:

Jewish Board of Guardians in London ...	£120,000
Jewish Colonisation Association, London..	£400,000
Hirsch Institute, Montreal	£24,000
Hirsch Foundation in New York	£240,000

The total of the Baroness's own bequests is said to total to £1,840,000.

The details of the manner in which the remainder of the £20,000,000 is to be distributed are apparently not forthcoming.

THE EFFECTS OF THE DISPERSAL.

When the fortunes are distributed—if they should ever be distributed—in the manner suggested in the telegram, they cannot fail to work enormous changes, social as well as economic, in many directions, and the dispersal of the Hirsch wealth may prove to be as productive in romantic fact as was its accumulation.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

One of the best-informed men in London on such a matter as this, who was at the same time a close friend of the Hirsch family, on whom a representative of the *Westminster Gazette* called seemed to find nothing incredible in the news.

"Certainly such a sum has never been left in charity before," he said, "but where has there been a fortune the amount of which would render such bequests possible? The Hirsch fortune was even larger than these figures suggest, for both Baron Hirsch and the Baroness gave away enormous sums in charity during their lifetime.

"The Baron, for instance, spent, I think, two millions in floating his scheme for the establishment of a colony in South America, and transported for the purpose an enormous number of respectable Jewish families: not the halt and the blind, but people who would make useful members of the new community. This is the scheme in support of which his wife is now reported to have left £400,000 to the Jewish Colonisation Society. Then, again, the convalescent home that the Baroness founded at Hampstead cost her £60,000.

"But the point that interests me most is the distribution of the eighteen millions or so that remain, for such a vast amount cannot be split up into comparatively small sums very well.

"The legacies, amounting to about four millions, that have been left to relatives are, of course, not an unduly small proportion of the total when it is remembered that the Baroness had no children—her only son died in England some years ago. There is a sister of the Baroness now living in Paris, and she leaves two adopted sons; but I think there is nobody else to share in it.

"After all, this only suggests once more what most people readily admit—that no people are more charitable than the Jews. The English Jews with really big fortunes can be counted on the figures of one hand; and yet, in a country with so many wealthy men as there are in England, the Jews are always to the front in works of charity. You never hear of a poor Jew "going on the rates"—he is looked after by his own people; by the Jewish Board of Guardians, which receives no public money, to which according to the report, £120,000 has been left. The great Jewish free school is supported by Jews, and so well supported that it is enabled to do such good work as to earn a bigger Government grant than any other school in the country. And, when subscriptions for the Khartoum College were asked for, four of the five men who headed the list were Jews!

"There is nothing very astonishing, therefore, in the story that so large a proportion of this enormous fortune has been left to charities, especially as Baroness Hirsch was one of the best of women—kind generous, and in every way a noble lady.

"So keen was she on doing all the good she could indeed, that even though the closing years of her life were years of perpetual suffering, she made it an invariable rule to ask nobody for assistance, but to personally investigate every case in which she thought she might be able to assist her fellow creatures or to alleviate their sufferings. She was a great woman—and she let nobody know how much good she really did."

THOUGHTS ON CHARITY.

Appropriately, through the agency of its Brussels correspondent, the *Morning Post* prints to-day a *resume* of articles and poems on Charity contained in an illustrated album issued by the French Union, a society to aid Frenchmen residing in or passing through Belgium, which is treated as the literary event of the year in Belgium.

M. Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, writes; "It is with the heart that great things are done."

The Duke of Broglie, of the French Academy, quotes the views of St. Ambroise on one's duty to a suffering fellow-creature.

M. Jules Claretie, of the French Academy, says: "Charity is the extension of our hands over the frontiers, and it will be to the honour of the century now ending to have given it the new name of 'Solidarity.'"

M. Gabriel Hanotaux, formerly French Minister of Foreign Affairs, writes than an act of charity is all the more touching when exercised abroad.

The Court of Haussonville, of the French Academy, points out that though the word "Charity" has an unpleasant sound in many ears, there is a danger that if it be allowed to drop into disuse the quality itself may be lost with the name: "Our proud Democracy is disposed to believe that it can strike charity out of its organisation, and it is scarcely surprising that this illusion exists when many of those who ought to open the people's eyes seem to encourage them in this view. Democracy demanded equality of rights and obtained it. To-day it demands equality of possessions, but on that point it will come to grief, for in so doing it is dashing itself against the natural condition of things. It is to be hoped that the shock will not be too great, and that the shipwreck of hopes will not claim too many victims. Indefatigable and patient charity will come to the rescue of the sufferers, and she will forget, as is her duty, the infidelity and the ingratitude of which she has been the object."

M. Henri Lavedan, of the French Academy, declares: "There is nothing to be written about charity. It is not to be defined nor is it to be explained. It is to be done."

M. Charles Buls, the Burgomaster or Brussels, adopts the view of Pythagoras, that it is our duty to help our neighbour to take up his load, but not to carry it for him. That precept, he adds, must be followed if we do not wish to make acts of charity more dangerous than useful.

M. Raoul Picard, another member of the Belgian Senate, regards charity as a survival of the barbaric past, which is now gradually changing from a voluntary act of compassion into a matter of duty and right.

M. Abel Hermant, the French dramatist, writes: "We should not say too many hard things of injustice, for if it were driven from the world we should know nothing of the joy of charity."

M. Jean Rameau declares that charity is obviously an excellent thing, as it gives to those who practise it the illusion that they are superior to those who receive their gifts.

M. Ribet, the French deputy and former Foreign Minister, points out that though the same frequently given motive power in the present century has been towards the relief of suffering and misfortune, by Governments as well as private persons, is "Solidarity," it is in reality simply charity.

M. A. Villette gives as the finest example of charity the act of a person suffering under misfortune in aiding one who is more unfortunate than he.

St. Paul: Jansson, a Belgian senator, holds that the political ideal should be to restrict the domain of charity gradually from day to day, and to replace it by an extension of social justice.

THE London correspondent of the Paris "Matin" sends his paper an extraordinary story which he professes to have had at first hand from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Sir Henry is represented to have stated that at the time when he was Secretary of State for War it was suddenly discovered at the War Office that important documents concerning the national defences—to wit, [the "dossier" relating to the protection of the Thames—had been mysteriously abstracted therefrom. Search was made for it high and low, but without result. For many hours the War Office was in a state of turmoil and confusion; it seemed evident that there was an English Dreyfus! But Sir Henry summoned his most trusty officers and heads of departments around him in solemn conclave. They sat up all night, and by the small hours in the morning had schemed and perfected a thoroughly new plan for the defence of the great river and the protection of the mighty Metropolis. London slept and knew nothing of its danger. By the time it awoke it had been saved! The previous "dossier"—which some veiled lady, perchance, had handed on Westminster Bridge, under the shadow of Big Ben, to the gold-dispensing agent of one of England's hereditary foes—had become absolutely valueless. However, nobody was arrested. Where that Thames "dossier" went, where it may now be, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman knoweth not, or at least he would not tell the correspondent of "Le Matin." Verily, as one of the Elizabethan dramatists put it, "I would be a dull world without France."

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

IT is said that a lady had the body of her husband embalmed and kept it in a glass case in her room. It was so arranged that when she entered the room an electric motor forced the coffin up to greet her. The lady married again, however, and the second husband is thought to have had some influence in having the body relegated to the cemetery.

One of the most "honoured" guests at the wedding breakfast of Miss Virginia Fair (wrote a journalist on the eve of the marriage) will be the bride's own pet parrot, and no matter what the resources and accomplishments of the company for conversation may be there can be no doubt in the minds of those people who know Miss Fair's green parrot that that voluble and energetic bird will outchatter any of his human prototypes present.

The rapidly increasing use of electricity for obtaining light, heat, and power from independent plants is one of the noteworthy signs of the times. Incandescent lamps have replaced gas and oil, and where small electric plants have been substituted for cumbersome and troublesome steam engines a dozen years from now (says an electrician) electric heaters will have driven out stoves and radiators, electric stoves will have replaced ranges, and electrically-driven sewing machines, meat choppers, shoe polishers, and even cradle rockers will have taken the place of hand power.

It is a fad among young ladies just now to seal their letters. But the up-to-date damsel does not place the seal in the apex of the triangle made by the flap of the envelope. She carefully sets it about two inches to the left as the envelope lies address side down on her writing-table. Just what the reason for this or what the origin of it is, none of the fair ones who are following its fad seem to be exactly sure. "It's so novel, though," one of them explained, "and the seal really looks much more artistic off to one side than planted right in the centre."

When fashion decreed that the young lady of 1899 must wear shirt waists with stiff bosoms it suggested a fresh difficulty. What could become of her watch? She could not wear it attached to a chain, and stuck in her belt when she had on a shirt front of masculine gloss and stiffness. That was absurd. Neither would it be appropriate to wear it on a chatelaine pin. The jewellers have helped her out of her dilemma, by bringing out a new timepiece set in a shirt stud. The face of this unique watch is no larger than the ordinary enamelled stud, he works being arranged in a strong, good-sized shank, fastening to the stud from the under side.

I wonder, said a physician, that women fail to appreciate how much nervous force as well as physical strength they consumein worrying over the little things of life. Look at the mother and housewife as she goes about her tasks, and observe how often she utters an impatient exclamation, how often she sighs over her servant's shortcomings, how often she starts nervously at a noise from one of the children. And each time that she loses control over herself, her nerves, her temper, she loses just a little nervous force, just a little physical well-being, and moves a fraction of an inch farther on in the path that leads to premature old age and to invalidism.

A nurse maid's cycle is the latest invention in the wheel line. This is a tricycle, the two front wheels of which are quite close together. Above these is a passenger seat resembling a small reclining chair. For use in carrying an infant out to air the passenger seat is provided with a hinged bottom, making the bottom part adjustable at a level with the seat in order to form a bed for the infant while sleeping. A foot rest at the bottom serves as the foot of the bed. The steering is done with the front wheels. Stability is maintained by the support of the machine being constantly upon three fixed points, by mounting the front wheels in separate pivoted frames and connecting them with the handle-bar so as to turn them simultaneously.

An ingenious bachelor girl has invented a new couch, which, apart from solving a perplexing problem in housekeeping, is a genuine luxury. The great advantage about the couch is that anybody who owns a trunk can have one. Now, no house keeper will deny that ordinarily an empty trunk is a hard thing to find a place for. It mildews in the cellar, warps in the garret, is always in the way in a closet, and takes a man to handle it wherever it is. The girl has several trunks. When she returned from the country last autumn, instead of storing them, she put them in a corner of her den. Then she threw some soft mats and a big cover over them, and over all a few brilliant lounge pillows. Now she has a billowy, cosy corner which makes her the envy of all her uninitiated callers.

A certain society woman makes a handsome income by selecting gowns for fashionable women. "Women of affairs," she says, "have not time or strength to spend upon the selection of their clothes, which is really a most important item to one in any way before the public. I claim that by submitting the matter to a person of experience, who makes this her business, the results will be better and money can be saved. I have the contents of all the leading shops at my fingers' ends. I know just where to find the best and cheapest article for my purpose. I make it my business to do so. In this way much time and labour of shopping is saved, and a better article is bought for the money. A woman tells me often how much she wishes to spend on a gown completed. Then I produce the best results possible. It is to my interest, of course, to have the costume satisfactory in every way, and I aim to look out for my client's interests just as she would do herself."

Now that spring is treating us with even more than its accustomed severity, the shop windows are full of spring colours, furs are conspicuous by their absence, the cuckoo has been heard in London at once in the land, and among other signs of the season, bakers have left off concocting the comfortable crumpet and its first cousin the muffin. Among fashionable arrivals, is the polonaise, an undoubted fact, though prophets declared that it would never be revived. The polonaise, though not very recommendable, is preferable to the long double skirt as now worn, with a still longer, unattached underskirt which sweeps the pavement. It is impossible to raise it as well as the overdress. The bridesmaids at the wedding of Lord Ashtonis daughter wore very pretty polonaises, which might have been exactly copied from those in vogue fifteen years since. Frilled all round and up the front, they met at the waist, flowing open from this point, and almost covering the dresses at the back. There is one point of difference between the modern polonaise and its ancestor. The latter had a certain amount of fulness. The former is rigidly tight, and clings about the hips. It has neither pleat nor gathering, the fulness into which it sweeps below being provided by the form of its cut. One dress is made of beige canvas, trimmed with small frills of beige silk, and bands of the canvas machinestitched. The revers are covered with these small frills, and a few trim the top of the sleeves. The vest, arranged with very narrow tucks, is in the canvas. A leather dress shows a costume in turquoise-green cloth, trimmed with strappings of the cloth. The little coat is strapped in a new way. The revers and fronts are faced with black and white silk, as well as the straight high collar at the back. The tie is one of the fashionable lace scarves, about 2 yards long. The tulle toque is trimmed with one of the huge roses now so much used in Parisian millinery. The toque is also in tulle, but black in this instance. The idea of this tulle arrangement is to suggest the swatting of the head in it, turbanwise, all the lines being drawn towards the front.

Lacemakers ought to be busy and happy just now. Last season lace was bought by the dozen yards and used by the mile. If promises promises are to be fulfilled, whole acres of it will brighten our streets. There is no more becoming adornment for a woman, and, unlike flowers, it is suitable to all ages and to every occasion. The breakfast-room, where jewels are ridiculous, often sees the dainties possible arrangements of lace, adding a fresh grace to a pretty white neck, and a new charm to well-turned wrists, and setting off to advantage the simple morning coiffure. Lace may figure at a coronation, and it is not out of place on a dressing gown. Its proclivities may be supposed to be in favour of West-end existence, but that does not prevent its condescending to brighten up the look of things in a penny bus.

There are, unfortunately, persons in this world who, though, as Tennyson says, "they needs must love the highest when we see it," yet are prevented by certain circumstances from possessing it. They adore Chantilly, worship Valenciennes, and reverence Brussels point, yet have to content themselves with a machinemade imitation of nothing in particular at a few pence per yard. These are unfortunate. True economy is, however paradoxical it may seem, impossible to the poor. Lace at twenty-five shillings a yard is ever so much cheaper than lace at fivepence. The former with care, outlives the purchaser. The latter barely manages to survive its first wash, more especially if trusted to the tender mercies of the laundress by profession.

When severity of outline is the order of the day, England is to the front; but when elaboration of arrangement, the harmonising of colours or various materials, or the disposal of masses of trimming, is the matter on hand, then we call on the sons and daughters of la belle France, and not in vain.

The officers of the Seventeenth Regiment of Chasseurs have adopted a girl baby as a regiment of mascot. She is proudly, and probably with justice, declared to be the only regimental mascot of this kind in the world. Officers of the Seventeenth Chasseurs found the little girl abandoned in a railway carriage at Rambouillet, where the regiment is stationed. The baby would have been taken to a foundling asylum, but the officers, being kindhearted and in a good humour, decided to save her from that fate. They took her home to the barracks and all of them cheerfully agreed to adopt her as "the daughter of the regiment." Arrangements were made with a sergeant's wife to nurse her. The little girl will in future go wherever the regiment goes, and be educated at its expense.

An anti-marriage club, the existence of which has caused an upheaval in the city of Appleton, Wisconsin, has for its purpose the abjuration of marriage among the bachelors of the place. The official name of this young men's organisation is the Marble Heart Anti-Matrimonial Association. Its members are called the Marble Hearts and the society has its regular constitution, by-laws and officers. Each member pays an initiation fee of 25 dollars and annual dues of 10 dollars. All funds are banked and the expenses are nil. When a member joins he is bound by a most solemn vow not to marry, but should he break that vow he relinquishes all right to the funds of the organisation. The last Marble Heart to remain unmarried is given all the funds of the society, and may then marry if he wishes.

Though Englishwomen now lead the way in certain departments of dress, for certain things we fly to Paris still, and are likely to continue to do so. When we want a skirt skilfully draped, or gracefully trimmed, we acknowledge that there are no fingers so expert, no eyes so well trained, as those of the Parisienne. Who like her can arrange the flowers on a dress, or the feathers in a bonnet? Who manipulate the folds of a fichu with such a subtle grace? Not a creature on earth. The Spanish woman has a special gift in the matter of a mantilla, but with a shawl or a sash you may allow her a long start without giving her a chance of the victory.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

ARTHOUSEN, a London correspondent assures us, no extreme public confidence in the early dawning of the millenium has yet been apparent to the ordinary intelligence, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* thinks it "may be as well to prepare the public against disappointment at the probable result of the coming Peace Conference." He continues:—Not even the most sanguine of those concerned expect that any substantial progress will be made towards either disarmament or even a suspension of armaments. No illusions are any longer entertained on the subject, even in St. Petersburg. Indeed, the prevailing impression is that the proceedings of the conference will, in all matters immediately affecting military and naval questions, be confined to the merest generalities. None of its decisions will be binding, which will naturally deprive them of much of the importance they otherwise would have. Whatever may be done to extend arbitration in international differences will have no obligatory character. Most people seem to think that the only really important results will be those affecting a wider application of the principles involved in the Geneva Convention.

The facts that the conference scheme was proposed by the Tsar and that it has been accepted by some of the most distinguished of living diplomatists alone constitute an event of farreaching significance. The Emperor of Russia could, if he chose, create a universal conflagration. The coming conference testifies to his thoroughly pacific disposition. The Tsar Alexander III. also had an aversion to war, but people who knew him well unhesitatingly affirm that he would never have proposed a peace conference. The scheme may, in many respects, be scarcely practical, but at any rate its idealism is of a beneficent character. The Peace Conference may not do it with the policy of all the rulers who will be represented, but it will most assuredly harmonise with the aspirations of their peoples.

In this connection it may be mentioned that there is a widespread feeling that the proceedings at the conference at the Hague ought only to be secret so far as is absolutely necessary. There are questions, of course, the discussion of which could not expediently be made public, but there are many others that will come before the conference which ought not to be withheld from publicity. The system adopted at the annual session of the Austro-Hungarian Delegation might with advantage be followed at The Hague. Certain matters are dealt with privately. The rest of the debates are public. It must be remembered that the Peace Conference is not called upon to deal with the interests of any group of Powers, as is the case with ordinary conferences. It will have before it subjects in which the whole human race is directly concerned, not merely crowned heads and their political advisers. These subjects are entirely foreign to any dynastic or national considerations. The confidence of the world in the good work to be done will be considerably diminished if superannuated diplomatic methods are applied on an occasion where the widest publicity can so powerfully contribute to promote the object in view.

It is pretty certain that M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador in London, will be elected president. At the opening of the proceedings the *doyen* will, of course, take the chair. It happens to be Count Munster. Even if the president were chosen by alphabetical precedence it would also be Count Munster (Allemagne). Count Munster will propose M. de Beaufort, the representative of the country whose hospitality the conference will enjoy. It is to be anticipated that M. de Beaufort will, in his turn, propose M. de Staal for the presidency as being the representative of the august promoter of the conference.

Baroness Suttner, authoress of the well-known work "Lay Down Your Arms," whose name will be familiar with the public in connection with the League of Peace and who plays more or less the same part in that movement in America as does Mr. Stead in England, contributes an interesting article to the *Wiener Allgeme

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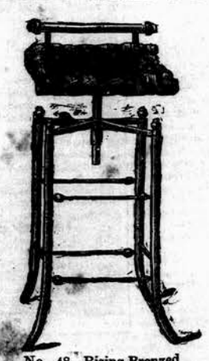
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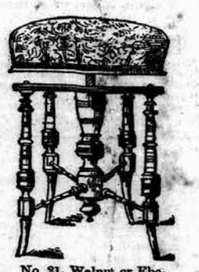
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"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents of origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the Microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

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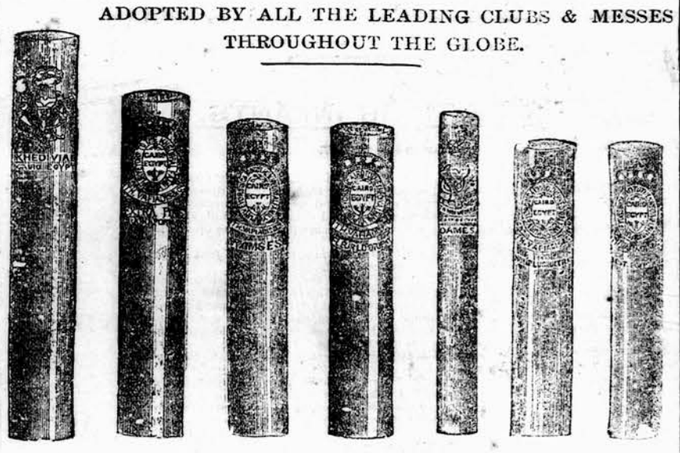

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